

## C. F. McMULLIN WILL PROBATED FRIDAY

The last will and testament of Chas. F. McMullin, drawn January 1, 1926, by H. C. Blanton and witnessed by Dr. G. W. Prsenell and H. C. Blanton, was probated before T. B. Dudley, probate judge of Scott County, Friday afternoon, January 8. This will was drawn after he had been shot and was made to supercede one made years ago.

Stripped of all legal phrases the will in substance is as follows:

All the property, real and personal left to his wife, Mrs. Mattie McMullin, during her life time, she to have all rents, profits, and income thereof, with power to sell, or encumber any of said property if occasion to do so arises.

At her death \$10,000 to go to each of Mr. McMullin's sisters, Mrs. Jane Mills, Mrs. Mollie Marshall, Mrs. Jno. Hunter, Mrs. J. M. Klein and Mrs. Bettie Matthews, and \$5,000 each to Leinard McMullin and to Marvin McMullin, sons of a brother; also \$10,000 to Mrs. Lula Townsend, the sister of Mrs. McMullin. Mrs. McMullin is to have the right to dispose of the balance of the estate after payment of said requests in any way she sees fit, such disposition to be made by her last will and testament.

Mrs. McMullin was appointed executrix to serve without bond.

## FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR MAN'S DEATH BY AUTO

Kennett, January 8.—Sherman Tippet was found guilty of manslaughter for the death of the Rev. C. O. Fitzpatrick of Dexter last spring, by a Circuit Court jury at Kennett today and his punishment was fixed at four years in the penitentiary.

It was charged that Tippet struck and run over the Rev. Fitzpatrick with an automobile on State highway No. 25 between Bernie and Dexter February 11, 1925. Tippet did not stop nor did he report the accident to officers, as required by law. The jury deliberated about one hour. Motion for new trial was overruled by Judge Morris and an appeal was granted. The defendant offered no testimony.

The principal witness for the state was Curtis Tucker, who testified that he was with Tippet at the time of the accident and that he tried to get Tippet to stop after the car had run over Fitzpatrick and that the defendant refused to do so. He also testified that Tippet, after going about a mile up the road from the accident turned off the main highway and went along by-roads to Tippet's home so they would not be required to travel through any towns.

He testified that on a certain night a man named Hadesty came to Gideon, where he was living and at the point of a pistol compelled him to go to a place where Tippet was waiting in an automobile that they forced him into the car and was taken by them to Memphis, where they purchased a ticket to Albuquerque, N. M., and put him on the train and told him to stay out of Missouri. Tucker later came back to Memphis, where he was apprehended by Sheriff Barham of Stoddard County early in December and returned him to Missouri where he has been held in jail pending the trial of Tippet.

Tippet was convicted in the Circuit Court of Stoddard County in 1922 for manufacturing whisky and given the maximum sentence at that time from which he appealed but for failure to perfect his appeal it was dismissed. He was then confined in jail in 1924 to serve his sentence and was made a trusty and it is reported that during this time he took an active part in Republican politics in Stoddard County. After having served about four months of his time he was paroled by Gov. Hyde.

## MODERN WOODMEN ENJOYED BANQUET LAST WEDNESDAY

The Modern Woodmen of America had their annual installation and banquet Wednesday night of last week, with about forty present, including some out-of-town visitors from Dexter, Morehouse, Morley and Oran. After the installation and adoption of two new members, the Rebekahs served those present with one of their famous banquets of oyster stew and fried oysters, with all the trimmings. Everyone ate to their hearts content and feel very grateful to those who so graciously served them.

## YOUTH ATTACKED BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN IN ARKANSAS

Poplar Bluff, January 8.—Riggs Wesley, 21 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. M. Wesley of this city, lies in a serious condition in the Baptist Memorial Hospital in Memphis following an assault by two highwaymen 10 miles south of Memphis early Wednesday evening.

Wesley, a student of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga., had spent Xmas at home and started out Tuesday morning to walk back to Atlanta, except for rides he could pick up en route.

It was at Osceola, Ark., that two men in an automobile gave him a lift. When reaching a point in Arkansas near a long bridge over a swamp, the pair stopped Wesley, took \$33 from him, stripped him of his clothing except underwear and threw out of the automobile. He later was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to Memphis.

Washington—New floor placed on St. John's bridge.

Mrs. James Kevil went to St. Louis last Saturday.

E. E. Hudson and daughter Josephine left Friday for St. Louis on business and to see "The Miracle".

F. J. Lynch, P. A. Adams and B. F. Smith of this division of the Highway Department, have been called to Jefferson City to work in the laboratory, it being customary at this time of year to use men of the material departments for this purpose.

For several years the late Dr. W. T. Patterson, of this city, produced hundreds of turkeys and sold the chicks and eggs throughout the West to poultry fanciers. This bird has just reached the East, so it seems, as a press dispatch from Boston tells of the fact that a bird new in poultrydom in that city was entered in a poultry show and made a big hit without knowing it. The dispatch says the bird looks more like a buzzard than a turkey, it crows like a rooster and hasn't a gobble in his bag of tricks. The birds attracted a great deal of attention.—West Plains Gazette.

## DOUG RAY GETS LIZZIE BACK AGAIN

The car of Doug Ray, that was stolen in front of Dudley's Place last Sunday evening, was found near Bird's Point, where it had been abandoned by the miscreant in some man's yard. Mr. Ray says he was not busy the evening they took the car and would gladly have taken them that far had they but asked him.

Sheriff Barham informed The Statesman over the phone that he had a new warrant for murder against Riley and went to Lavalley yesterday to rearrest Riley, who was too sick to be moved, and he made a \$2000 bond, after the shooting. Yesterday Riley's bond was put at \$25,000.

Mr. McMullin was buried at Sikeston yesterday afternoon, an immense crowd of his friends from all over this section attended to show him last honors.—Dexter Statesman.

Herman Smith, who has been visiting his parents in Brookhaven, Miss., returned to Sikeston Friday.

Will Douglas, of the Consumers' Supply Company, has been out of the store several days, threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Belle Duncan of St. Louis has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brummitt of Sikeston, after attending the funeral of C. F. Curtis at Charleston. Mrs. Duncan will spend a few days at Lutesville, before returning to her home.

Among those from out-of-town who attended the funeral of Chas. F. McMullin's funeral last Thursday afternoon were: Mrs. I. B. Miller, Prof. S. H. Moore and son Stewart, Miss Edna Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter and son, Jack, all of Cape Girardeau; Ed Stegwart of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Grojean, Mrs. Charles Liles, Mrs. Ed Crowe, Mrs. Ray Oliver, Dexter; Mr. and Mrs. Tilman Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Commerce; Allan Harrison, Morehouse and Marvin McMullin, Columbus, Ohio.

## SIKESTON NMAN DIED IN LOG CAMP NEAR BRAGG CITY

In a communication from JJ. E. Looney, Justice of the Peace at Bragg City, he advised us of the recent death of a man by the name of John West, whose home is supposed to be in Sikeston. The man died in a logging camp of the A. B. Smith Lumber Co., about a mile west of Bragg City and a half-mile south of Ogden. The man, who was 56 years old, was batching in a tent on the job, at the time of his death, and we are informed he had \$530 in his pocketbook when found. He also left a good wagon and team. He was buried January 3 at Hayti. Deceased is supposed to have one son, but to date this relative has not been located.—Kennett Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Applegate and daughter went to St. Louis last Friday to stay over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Helton of Cape Girardeau spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. David Lumsden.

## CHARGED WITH ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL

Allen Royal from about La Valle, in Stoddard County, swore out a warrant before S. E. Lankford, Justice of the Peace at Essex, against Robert Miner, charging him with assault with intent to kill Frank Riley at the Riley home near La Valle on January 1, 1926, and said warrant was served on Miner Friday afternoon by Constable Johnson of Essex. Miner was taken before Squire Lankford, who placed him under \$2000 bond to appear for a hearing in Lankford's court Tuesday, January 12, at 10:00 a. m. Ed Bean, Elmer Grant, William Simpson and Joe L. Matthews qualified as bondsmen.

This is another angle of the case, wherein C. F. McMullin was shot by Riley and later died from the shot gun wounds at a hospital in Cairo. Miner was the riding boss or foreman for Mr. McMullin and was present when the shooting took place. The arrest of Miner was the first intimation that he was in any way implicated in the affair, except as an innocent bystander, and looks like a plot of some kind to make it appear that Riley was the injured party to the shooting. The actions of the sheriff of Stoddard County in his delay in arresting Riley, also looks like there was a negro in the wood pile somewhere. The sheriff may have had good and sufficient reasons for his dilatory tactics, but if Riley was as innocent as he is claiming, he should have called for a prompt hearing. To an outsider it doesn't satisfy.

## KILLED HIS FRIEND TWENTY YEARS AGO

Springfield, January 8.—Jim Sublett is a free man today after 20 weary years of wandering about the country with a murder charge hanging over his head.

Sublett killed Joe Dillard, an old friend, with a bullet intended for another during an argument in 1905. He immediately left the country, and although a nation-wide search was instituted he was never apprehended.

The agony suffered by Sublett over the killing of his friend and the terrors of constant flight led him to surrender several weeks ago at Chaffee. He was placed in jail at Galena, Mo.

The story told by the prisoner was his many friends. Relatives, including the wife and daughter of the slain man, visited Sublett in his cell and all kindness was shown him. Public sympathy grew rapidly during his incarceration, and at last Judge Stewart and Prosecuting Attorney Hicks, meeting with relatives and other officers, agreed to waive the charges and Sublett was released, once more a free man. He returned to his home at Piney, Ark.

Sublett surrendered to authorities at Chaffee several weeks ago. He told them of the slaying and how he had been a fugitive from justice for many years. An old and broken man, he said, he desired to surrender and take his punishment.

He had been employed for the previous several months with a road construction company near Chaffee and had been known by another name.

Sublett confirmed stories of the slaying 20 years ago, but declared that the bullet he had fired was intended for another.

## CAIRO BRIDGE BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Washington, January 7.—A bill granting the states of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky authority to build bridges across the Mississippi and Ohio rivers near Cairo, Ill., was passed today by the Senate.

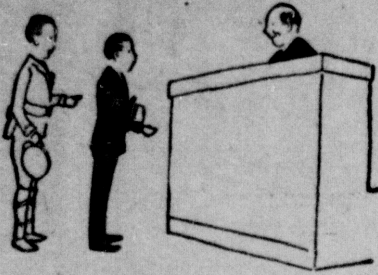
Mrs. Clay Stubbs entertained a number of friends from Cape Girardeau Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lumsden and children of Union City, Tenn., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden of this city.

Mrs. Joe Allen and babe, who have been visiting with Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Rodes for several weeks, returned to their home in St. Joe, last Friday.

Wives of other husbands take heart when they forgets your birthday, for Vice-President Dawes had to be reminded of the birthday of Mrs. Dawes by someone else presenting her a bouquet after his address to a dedicatory banquet of the Hamline M. E. Church of Washington.





## A Good Judge!

Judge: "What's the charge, officer?"

Officer: "Speeding, sor."

Judge: "What have you to say?"

Prisoner: "Why, Judge, I was just hurrying down to see the new *Emery* shirts."

Judge: "Discharged—wait a minute and I'll go with you!"

BUCKNER-RAGSDALE STORE CO.

## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:  
Display advertising, per single column inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Bank statements .....\$10.00  
Probate notices, minimum .....\$ 5.00  
Yearly subscription in Scott and the adjoining counties .....\$ 1.50  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States .....\$2.00

The Standard would be glad to see it come to pass that the Board of Aldermen would revise and change the city ordinances to show there was no such a thing as a fine of "one dollar". That all police officers be given a salary only and all costs to go into the city treasury. That the police judge and the mayor be the one and same person on a salary sufficient to give his entire time to it. That such fines as are placed on first offenders would have both a fear and a respect for the law. That all drunks, of whatever class, be locked in jail until 9:00 o'clock the following morning in order that they might be sober and in condition to realize what humility goes with a "jake jag", and then be fined from \$25 to \$100 with costs. That those who choose the jail to paying fines, shall wear a ball and chain and require to dig ditches in the City Bone Yard to bury the tin cans and other rubbish. That a jail sentence meant hell instead of a place to rest. That instead of small fines for "milk-purposes" there would be large fines for street repair purposes. As soon as men declare for such programs the sooner will Skeston be a better place to live.

The Standard editor has been asked to express his opinion on comments of The Herald editor against the arming of negroes on the farms in order to protect themselves from some imaginary foe. We will let it be known very plainly, that we stand teeth and toenail with The Herald editor on this subject. We are told that nearly every negro shack in this section is an arsenal and the negro is easily excited. Why any white man should encourage the arming of negroes is beyond us. The white farmer now knows that there is no danger of irresponsible whites attempting to run the negroes out of the country. The white man who approves, without encouraging, the arming of negroes will be the first to regret it.

Every citizen, whether he is a day laborer or a millionaire, is interested in three common problems: First, bread and butter for himself and his family; second, business conditions throughout the State, the nation and the world which will permit peaceful and profitable operation of industry and farming; third, the investment of capital in business enterprise which furnishes steady employment for labor. By an understanding of these questions on the part of the general public, a sound business balance is maintained, and uninterrupted employment assured.

Not only has the Coolidge "prosperity" struck Missouri, but it also is being felt in Iowa. In Congressman Dickinson's district in that state, twelve banks have failed within a short time of four weeks. And this is only one of eleven districts in Iowa and they are failing in every district. Too much politics in the banking department of the state, and not enough "hoss" sense.—West Plains Gazette.

Claimed that more neighborly spirit should be shown. The boys anyway are willing to call on all the pretty girls.

## THIS WEEK IN MO. HISTORY

Floyd C. Shoemaker

"It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the Sovereign People of Missouri, who through their Delegates in Convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day ordained.

"That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free.

"Now therefore by authority of the supreme power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri:

"I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim:

"That henceforth and forever, no person within the limits of the State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty except such as the law may prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God".

With these words of Governor Thos. C. Fletcher, issued in the form of a proclamation on January 11, 1865, was slavery in Missouri brought officially to an end. The proclamation in itself is unique in that it was issued eleven months and twelve days before the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, providing for national freedom of slaves. But the proclamation of Governor Fletcher marked the climax of a movement which had been steadily growing in Missouri, hatched as its ultimate objective the abolishment of slavery. Governor Fletcher gave this movement concrete expression by issuing his proclamation, which followed close upon the heels of the action taken in the same day by the State Constitutional Convention in their 60 to 4 vote abolishing slavery in Missouri.

Governor Thomas Fletcher was peculiarly fitted for the task of officially proclaiming emancipation for Missouri slaves. Paradoxically enough, he was the product of a slave-owning family, which emigrated from Maryland to Herculaneum, Mo., where, on January 22, 1827, Fletcher was born, the first native-born Missouri governor. His strong opposition to the slavery institution was evidenced in his political career, for he almost immediately became affiliated with the anti-slavery Republican party. Elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, he was a strong advocate of Abraham Lincoln's nomination. Through the Civil War, he aided the Union cause in various capacities, serving as assistant provost-marshal general till 1862, assisting in recruiting and leading troops in active warfare, and rapidly advancing in rank until the end of the war, at which time he held the commission of "brigadier general of the volunteer army". While leading a brigade in Sherman's "March to the Sea" Fletcher was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for governor of Missouri, and was elected to that position in the November election. This gave him the opportunity of officially proclaiming the end of slavery in Missouri, as Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation applied only to those territories in armed rebellion, and the thirteenth amendment was still eleven months distant.

But after all, Governor Fletcher's proclamation was little more than a formal declaration of what already existed. With the opening of the Civil War, slavery in Missouri began to decline rapidly. It was too easy for a slave to run away to a free state or into the Union army. More than ever the demand for emancipation spread, and under the stress of conducting the war the opponents of emancipation could offer but little opposition. Slavery had never been able to get the foothold in Missouri which it gained in southern states. Whatever success it enjoyed here was centered in the few counties along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers where conditions were such as to permit the advantageous use of slave labor. Missouri never adopted the plantation system to any extent, and it was only in this system that slaves could profitably be used. Then, too, Missouri's population was changing. The steady influx of northern and German settlers, nearly all of whom were opposed to slavery, strongly militated against the institution. These influences combined to make slavery a secondary consideration in Missouri as compared with the important position it held throughout the south.

While in such states as Mississippi the slaves comprised 55 per cent of the total population in 1860, Missouri's slave population numbered 115,000 in a total population of 1,182,000 or only 9.7 per cent. Though it is difficult to get anything like an accurate estimate of the value of Missouri slaves after the beginning of the war, still up to 1863, at least, values remained fairly stable. The average value of a slave varied from three to five hundred dollars, so it is safe to assume that the total loss suffered by Missouri slave-owners with the abolition of slavery was in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000.

It is interesting to compare the Missouri slave with his brother in the southern states. The Missouri slave seems to have had a much easier lot than his southern contemporary, as evidenced by the stock threat of the slave-owner to an unruly slave that he would be "sold south". The slave in Missouri enjoyed rights which, though not equal to those of his owner, were certainly very liberal as compared with those of slaves in other parts. He, technically at least, had some rights at the bar of justice if his master did not adequately feed and clothe him. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to how much weight this law carried. As one newspaper correspondent of the time expressed it: "The condition of their (Missouri) slaves, when compared with most countries where slavery is tolerated, is not hard or severe. Their labor is not great, or painful, they are allowed many privileges, and are well clothed and fed.

## SAM HOUSTON'S DUELING

There are few odder heroic figures in the pioneer history of America than Sam Houston. Successively, he was by adoption a Cherokee; lieutenant under Andrew Jackson in the Creek War; U. S. Senator from Tennessee and later Governor of that State. He was commander-in-chief of the Texan Army and conqueror of Santa Anna; twice President of the Republic of Texas; U. S. Senator from the State; Governor until his deposition in 1861 for fighting the secessionists. He died in 1863.

Says a contemporary of him, when Sam Houston was a member of the Senate from Texas; "He was large of frame, of stately carriage and dignified manner, and had a lion-like countenance capable of expressing the fiercest passions. His dress was peculiar, but it was becoming to his style. The conspicuous features of it were a military cap, and a short military cloak of fine blue broadcloth with blood-red lining. Occasionally he wore a vase and picturesque sombrero and a Mexican blanket—a sort of ornamented bed-quilt".

Egotism was well developed in Houston. He dressed in the mode but always with a Houstonian touch—the sombrero or serape. If he pleaded the case of his Indian brothers he would dress in full Cherokee regalia. His typical signature was read by friend and foe alike just as he intended it to be: I Am Houston!

He was admitted to the bar after studying law for six months. It was a day when personality and the gift of gab—both prominent qualities in Houston—were more important than a knowledge of Blackstone. Houston was quite successful in the law, but his furious temper and caustic tongue brought many quarrels and so, in the day of the code duello, many challenges. But he had little use for duels and his own ways of avoiding them in a time when refusal of a challenge was almost a confession of cowardice.

When a wrathful friend challenged him in person, Sam Houston remarked whimsically—

"Well, I should like to know, if a man can't abuse his friends, who in—he can abuse!"

The friend laughed despite himself and that incident closed bloodlessly. But another challenge was more insistent and more formal. His second hounded Houston until in desperation the latter turned to his secretary and asked solemnly how many affairs of honor were on file. After much business of shuffling papers, the secretary replied—

"Thirteen".

Sam Houston nodded gravely and turned to the second.

"Sir", he said courteously, "your principal's challenge is hereby accepted. You will notify him that his case has been assigned Number Fourteen on my list. As soon as the preceding thirteen have been settled, we shall notify you".

It is not of record that Houston ever worked down the list to fourteen. —Adventure Magazine.

## MERIT COUNTS

Governor Sam A. Baker continues his policy of picking out the right men for responsible positions. Some time ago we called attention to three appointments that showed clearly that Governor Baker is not permitting partisan politics to sway him, but is considering only the special qualifications of men.

His reappointment to the State Highway Commission of Col. Chas. D. Matthews, Jr., again proves the determination of the Governor to select men of ability regardless of their political activity. As a political worker Col. Matthews has no standing that we know of, but his record shows him to be a business man of the highest character and his work on the Highway Commission entitles him to special commendation. The reappointment of Col. Matthews meets the approval of every one who

wishes to see the highway program continue as it has been going.

In many respects Missouri does not measure up to the position occupied by more progressive states, but in the building of highways our state takes a back seat for none. That Theodore Gary was the right man for chairman of the Commission there is not the least doubt, and that Col. Matthews was a capable aid in every way there is also no doubt. These two men have carried the burden from the beginning and it has been a great burden. Since they took charge the department has been built up. The chief engineer was secured and hundreds of skilled assistants were employed. More than 80 millions of dollars have been spent so far without ever a charge of graft or misuse of a dollar being raised by anyone. Every county in the state has been dealt with and only one was sufficiently aggrieved to file a legal protest, which was recently declared unfounded. No commission of any kind ever made a finer record, and consequently Missouri is getting a system of highways second to none and the work is proceeding as rapidly as could possibly be expected.

In retaining Col. Matthews on the Commission Governor Baker has approved this record and has let every man in the department know that merit alone counts. In his appointment of two new members of the Commission he has shown that he wants the work to continue as it has been going. J. R. Davis of Nevada, who was appointed to take the place of Mr. Connett, was an unknown quantity to start with, but evidently Governor Baker knew his man. Mr. Davis is proving that he is fully capable of doing his part. Hugh Stephens is one of the outstanding business men of the state and his appointment, like Col. Matthews', was unanimously approved.

The State Highway Commission is now set to break all previous records in 1926, and with such support as Governor Baker is giving it, Missouri is destined to be pulled out of the mud in short order.—Cape Missouriian.

People urged to hold out the hand of friendship, but the one held out for tips is often the only one you see.

## AMERICA ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

What was to become of the disorganized remnants of the American army at Quebec, following their disastrous defeat of December 31, 1775, with Richard Montgomery their leader, killed; Benedict Arnold, their second in command, wounded; Daniel Morgan, Arnolds stalwart Virginia captain, a prisoner; and upwards of one-half of their total force, never numbering more than 900, either killed in action, imprisoned in Quebec, or victims of smallpox.

It is a dreary picture, this, but there was one touch of chivalry in it that stood out in bold relief. The knight in this incident was Sir Guy Carleton, the British commander. He and other British officers had known and admired Montgomery when he fought with them at the capture of Quebec from the French by the British in 1759, for Montgomery was at that time in the British army. Learning of Montgomery's death, Carleton sent out men to find his body. They found it in the snow where Montgomery had fallen and brought it into the city and there it was buried in a suitable casket at sundown 150 years ago in a grave next to that of Carleton's wife, following a burial service read by a military chaplain. Carleton and several of his officers were present. There the body remained forty-two years, when it was removed to New York City and deposited in its present place beneath a memorial erected by order of congress in St. Paul's church.

The Americans who had been captured in the streets of Quebec December 31 were placed in close confinement, the officers in somewhat better quarters than were selected for the privates. The captors expressed amusement, if not disgust, when they surveyed their captives, but treated them well. Said one British officer: "You can have no conception what kind of men composed their officers. Of those we took, one major was a blacksmith, another a hatter; of their captains, there was a butcher, a tanner, a shoemaker, a tavern keeper, etc., yet they pretended to be gentlemen".

The great question in the American camp outside the city, "What next?"

Is all lost, or is there still hope that Quebec can be taken?" The first answer, and the one which prevailed for the time being, was given by Arnold. "I have no thought", he said, "of leaving this proud town until I first enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceedingly painful, but it is now easy, and the surgeon assures me that it will be well in eight weeks. Providence, which has carried me

through so many dangers, is still my protector. I am in the way of my duty and know no fear".—K. C. Star.

A stranger one day this week tried to get the storekeeper at Bounding Billows to do some advertising, but the storekeeper told him he didn't crave any undue excitement around his place, as the stovepipe was about ready to fall down anyhow.

## Fast Overnight Service

to

## CHICAGO

by Way of St. Louis on

## The SOUTHERNER

Late afternoon departure from Southeastern Missouri points, early morning arrival in Chicago. Through standard drawing-room sleepers, Poplar Bluff to Chicago.

DAILY SCHEDULE	
Lv. Charleston	4:20 p. m.
Lv. Skeston	4:45 p. m.
Lv. Dexter	5:49 p. m.
Ar. Poplar Bluff	6:50 p. m.
Lv. Poplar Bluff	7:00 p. m.
Ar. St. Louis	11:25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	
Chicago & Alton	7:45 a. m.
Wabash	7:35 a. m.

For tickets, through sleeping car reservations and further information, consult local ticket agent or communicate with

W. F. Miller,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R. CO.  
1630 Railway Exchange Bldg.  
St. Louis, Mo.



# Ford

## NATIONAL SHOW WEEK

### JANUARY 9-16

## Exhibiting the Improved Ford Cars and Featuring the Latest Ford Equipment

Even though you have already seen and inspected the improved Ford cars, you will be interested in seeing the Display which we have arranged for this week.

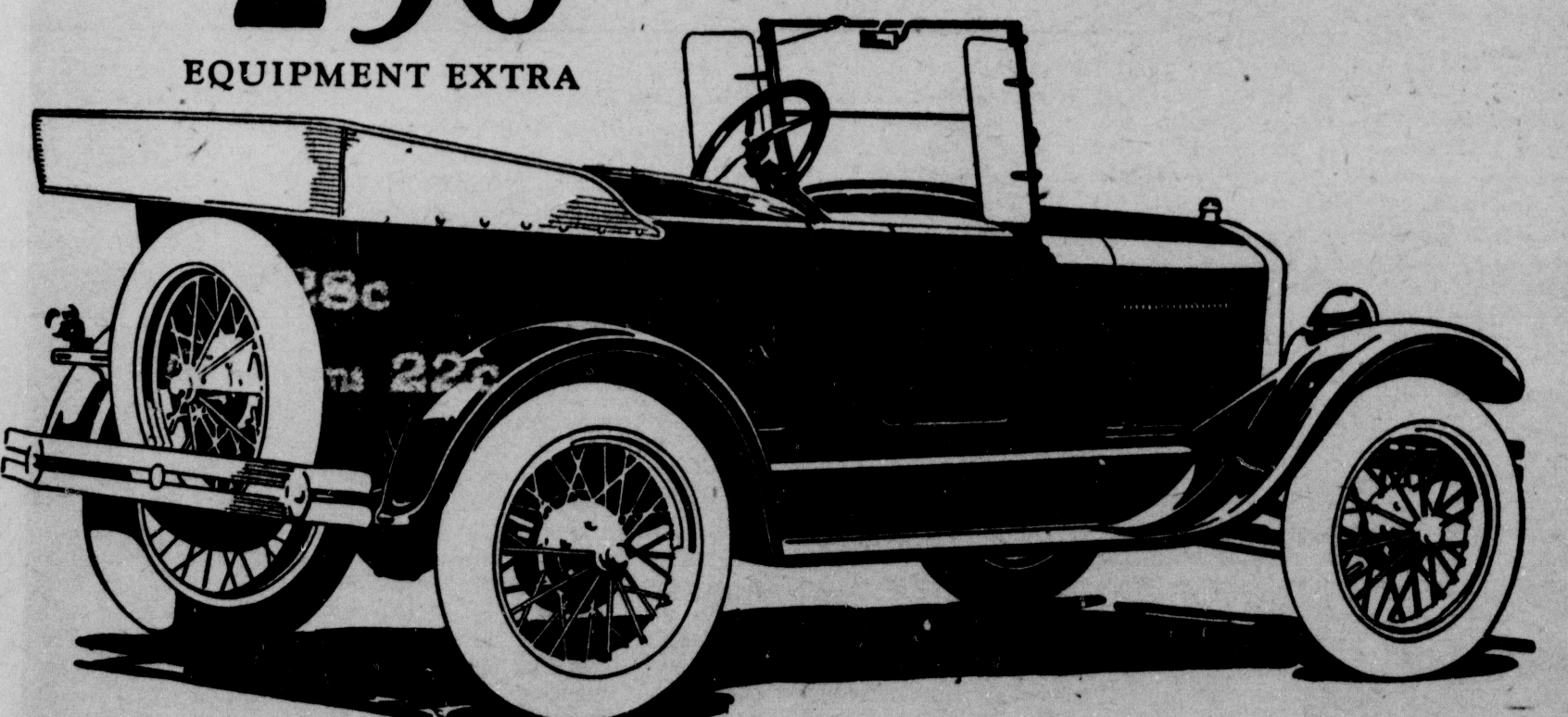
We are exhibiting the improved Ford cars and featuring the latest

Ford equipment. You have never seen more strikingly good-looking cars than the ones we are showing.

This is the finest public exhibition of Ford passenger cars ever held. Regardless of how familiar you may be with Ford values—see this Display. It is something entirely new. Come any time this week.

TOURING CAR  
\$290  
EQUIPMENT EXTRA

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.



Runabout . \$260 Coupe . \$520 Tudor Sedan \$580  
Fordor Sedan . \$660  
Closed cars in color. Demountable rims and starter extra on open cars  
All prices f. o. b. Detroit



## BURGLARS ABROAD SATURDAY NIGHT

Saturday night a burglar or burglars visited a number of offices in the Peoples Bank Building and Sikeston Trust Company Building, opened safes, fire proof vaults, desks, etc., turning everything upside down, presumably looking for money.

In the Peoples Bank Building the offices of H. C. Blanton were entered, his fire proof cabinet opened, a fire proof box pried open, his desk drawers entered and papers muddled up. Some small change was gotten and a few stamps. The next room, occupied by H. A. Smith, insurance agent, was entered and ransacked. The same of the next room west, occupied by W. P. Wilkerson. Then into the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co. offices adjoining where desks were searched.

Over in the Trust Company Building Dr. Presnell's office was gone over thoroughly and just across the hall in the same building, the office of Judge T. B. Dudley was gone through. Little, if anything, was taken and the question now is: Why should anyone who was looking for money or money values, enter these offices when so many store rooms with merchantable goods could have been entered with the same effort? Or did someone enter H. C. Blanton's office and that of Dr. Presnell, expecting to find important papers on the shooting and death of C. F. McMullin, and used the other offices breaking as a blind?

Here is where a real sleuth is needed to go thoroughly into this matter as well as into matters that might have led up to it.

## SIKESTON CAN BOAST OF ALMOST PURE WATER

About Thursday of this week the new water supply will be cut into the reservoir and Sikeston will have drinking water that lacks but a fraction of being 100 per cent pure. Many have noticed the change in the hydrant water already and the new well not connected. The change came about in this way. The new well was driven down within 9 feet of the old wells and when the casings of the new well were put in, a space two inches was left on the outside of the casing and the water from the 412 foot depth not only came up to within 13 feet of the top on the inside of the pipe, but came up on the outside to the same level. The pump working in the old well drew the deep water through the sand strata from the new well and that is why many users believed the deep well water had been connected.

The following analysis was made of the two wells at different times by J. C. Woods, chemist at the Scott County Mill laboratory:

The figures as listed below are parts per million. The column headed "New City Water", is from the new artesian well. The column marked "Old Water", is from an analysis made previously on the city water.

New City Water	
Total solids	168
Organic Matter and Oils	None
Chlorides	1.5
Iron and Aluminum	13
Silica	8
Calcium	70
Magnesium	None
Phosphates	None
Calcium Sulphate	None
Odor	None
Turbidity	Clear
Total Hardness	30
Temporary Hardness	24
Permanent Hardness	6

Old Water	
Total solids	367
Organic Matter and Oils	None
Chlorides	77
Iron and Aluminum	Not made
Silica	Not made
Calcium	Not made
Magnesium	None
Phosphates	None
Calcium Sulphate	None
Odor	Slight
Turbidity	Milky on standing
Total Hardness	343
Temporary Hardness	74
Permanent Hardness	269

From the above analysis it would appear that we have a very good water, with a purity of 99.83 per cent.

## ROBT. MINER PRELIMINARY POSTPONED TO THURSDAY

The preliminary hearing of Robert Miner, charged with assault with intent to kill Frank Riley that was to have been heard before Squire Lankford at Essex, Tuesday morning, at 10:00 o'clock, has been postponed until Thursday, January 14, at 10:00 o'clock. This was made necessary because the prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County could not be present the day previously set.

Mrs. J. W. Pettit is home after a visit in Augusta, Ark.

Cornelia and Virginia Randol are unable to be in school because of severe colds.

# Ford

## Brings the Automobile Show to You

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A

## Special Showing of the Improved Ford Products

Featuring the Latest Ford Equipment

## January 9th to January 16th

We cordially invite you to see the finest display of Ford Passenger Cars the public has ever seen.

We are having a special exhibition of the Improved Ford Cars, featuring the Latest Ford Equipment. Visit our display and see for yourself just how strikingly individual the improved Ford Cars can be made. We do not believe that you have ever seen more distinctively good looking cars than the ones we are showing.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS

SPECIAL MUSIC

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED

Tune In On Henry Ford's Old Fashioned Dance Orchestra  
Tuesday and Friday From 9:00 to 10:00 p. m.

## STUBBS MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.

"The Fastest Growing Ford Organization In the State"

OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK 7:00 TO 9:00

## SIKESTON BOYS WIN AND GIRLS LOSE

Last Friday the Sikeston boys defeated the Charleston quintet in a hard fought game by a score of 22-13. From the time the first whistle blew until the final one, the Sikeston boys were displaying basketball that the Charleston boys were unable to stop. The first quarter ended with a field goal by Albright and a foul goal from Smith and Trousdale. In the second quarter Trousdale made 3 points for the locals and Smith caged two field goals, ending the first half with a score of 13-4 in favor of Sikeston.

The third quarter was one hard fought. The guards were giving the Sikeston crowd thrills with their unpierceable guarding machine. Trousdale scored another free toss and Charleston scored a field goal, making the quarter end 14-6.

In the final stretch of the game, Smith uncorked his basket shooting ability and caged four field goals before Charleston realized what it was all about. The game ended with Sikeston on the big end of the score with 22 points and Charleston 13.

The line-up:  
Sikeston line-up:  
Trousdale and Smith (Capt.), forwards; Albright, center; Marshall, guard; Fox, guard.  
Charleston line-up:  
Nolen and Brown, forwards; Bar-

ton, center; Jones and Lee, guards.  
Subs for Sikeston:  
Skillman for Trousdale, Williams for Albright, Trousdale for Skillman, Albright for Williams.

Charleston Subs: Childers for Lee, Oversham for Barton (out on personals), Lee for Oversham.

Time out: Sikeston 1, Charleston 2. Time—55 minutes.

The girls teams took the floor first. The two teams looked to be well matched, judging from size, and general warming up ability. The Charleston girls' uniforms made a striking appearance. The uniforms consisted of a blue and white jersey with the name of "Charleston" printed across the front and a pair of blue felt trousers. The local girls were equal in their array. Their red jerseys and white bloomers made a very pretty outfit.

The game started off with a bang. Sikeston drew first blood and through the medium of goals made by Freeman and Mount, led at the close of the first half, 6-5.

Charleston came back strong in the second half and won 12-9.

The deplorable thing about the loss of the girls' game was the inability of the local misses to locate the basket from the free throw line. Nineteen times the Charlestonites fouled and nineteen times did the locals get free throws at the basket. Only one try was successful, and that was made by Virginia Freeman. The girls, however, showed a wonderful im-

provement since that displayed in their opening game against Ilmo.

The Sikeston girls' line-up:

Freeman, right forward; Mount, left forward; F. Baker, center; M. Baker, right center; Gilbert, right guard; Trousdale, left guard.

Ford, right forward; Smith, left forward; Downs, center; Howlett, right center; Baxter, right guard; Davis, left guard.

The next game for the locals will be played in Sikeston High gymnasium, next Friday with the Morehouse boys and girls as the opponents. The Morehouse boys have played five games and won four this season. They boast of a basketball player of no mean ability in Averett, who is now playing his third year on the team. The Morehouse girls have not lost a game so far this season, and those who have seen them play, say they have the classiest team in this section, except possibly Ilmo.

Let's go Sikeston. Next Friday, January 15, Morehouse plays Sikeston a double header here.

Joe Griffith of Dexter spent Sunday in Sikeston with his mother, Mrs. Mary Griffith.

The fire department was called out Saturday night on two different occasions to extinguish burning cars. The first car was not badly burned, owner unknown, but the second, a Chevrolet sedan, owned by a negro of Cape Girardeau was completely ruined.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN POWELL DIED THURSDAY, JANUARY 7

Bronchial pneumonia was the final illness that caused the death of Martin Van Buren Powell at his home in this city Friday, January 8, 1926. Mr. Powell had been in poor health for the past ten years, but his wonderful will power kept him going.

He was born in 1849 in Illinois and came to this city 30 years ago, where he has since resided. He had been married twice by the first wife, two sons were born. John Powell of Campbell, Mo., and Charles Powell of Fowler, Calif. His second wife was Mrs. Larry McCoy of El Dorado, Ill., to whom he was married 35 years ago. To this union was born one son, Robert Powell, who with the two older sons were with him at the time of his death.

The funeral services were held at the home Friday afternoon, Rev. S. P. Brite officiating, after which the remains were buried in the Sikeston Cemetery.

Mr. Powell was a splendid citizen and his passing was regretted by a host of relatives and acquaintances.

Among those who attended the Grainger Piano Recital at Cape Girardeau Sunday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stallcup, Miss Elizabeth Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Ellise, Miss Lucille Runge, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blanton, Miss Myra Tanner.

## MISSSES BOWLING AND PUTNAM ENTERTAIN WITH BRIDGE

Misses Lillian Putnam and Jessie Bowling entertained with a bridge party last Friday night at the home of the former. Five tables of bridge were enjoyed and an excellent lunch was served. Mrs. Earl Johnson won the highest honors. The guests were:

Mrs. Roy V. Ellise, Mrs. Ruth Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Roger Bailey, Mrs. Frank Schulte, Mrs. L. Conatser, Mrs. Jean Hirschberg, Misses Ruby Evans, Thelma Shy, Lydia Chaney, Lucille Runge, Ruth Wilkerson, Maude Herring, Madge Davis, Nellie Hayden, Anna Johnston, Irene Caldwell, Georgia Jennings, Kathryn Smythe, Lucy Godsy, Lee Baker.

Mrs. Kate Harris and daughter, Miss Margaret, left for Dallas, Tex., where Miss Harris has a position as teacher in the schools. Mrs. Harris will remain with her daughter during the school year.

Will Douglas and Miss Martha Williamson were married Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church by Rev. Jno. Ensor. Mrs. Lillian Miller and Miss Justine Miller were the only ones witnessing the ceremony.

Mrs. J. R. Harper and daughters, Misses Ella and Della, motored to Cobden, Ill., Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Marshall of that place. Mrs. Sars Edmundsen of Chicago, mother of Mrs. Harper, will return with them.

## JEROME S. DOVER DIES SUDDENLY IN CHICAGO

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover were called Friday night and informed of the serious illness of their son, Jerome, who was attending the Furniture Market at Chicago. They departed via St. Louis, where they waited further news from the wife, who had gone to Chicago to be with her husband.

Early Saturday morning word was received that their son was rapidly failing and the following morning they were notified of his death, which occurred at 5:30, Sunday morning.

Jerome Sanford Dover was a Sikeston boy, educated in the Sikeston schools, who after graduation, went to St. Louis, where he became connected with the Foster Manufacturing Co., a nationally known concern, with which concern he has been steadily receiving promotion rapidly until he became interested in the ownership and ranked as their greatest producing salesman in the United States.

"Red" Dover, as he was known at home and over his territory which embraced the cities of the middle west, numbered his friends by legion and knew not the word enemy. Endowed with a will to live in the fullest sense of the word, he journeyed through this short span, spreading the happiness and good cheer that seemed a part of him. He entered into any endeavor, work or play, with a whole heartedness that bespoke his rapid rise in the business he chose and his passing will recall to his friends many bright spots in their lives that he was responsible for.

"Red" Dover was everybody's friend but his own. Afflicted with disease which to combat, required sacrifices, he declined to heed the advice of friends, saying "that life, at best is short and I've no time to lose in moping—I must be up and doing".

In 1917 he married Hester Carroll, who with his two children, Hester and Jerome, are left to mourn his passing.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover and a brother to C. E., H. E., of Sikeston, Giles of Brooklyn, Girard of Tampa, Fla., Mrs. Woolard Baker of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Paul Bowman and Miss Lottie of this city.

The body was shipped to Sikeston for burial Wednesday afternoon, after the arrival of brothers and sisters who live in other States. This is the first break in a large family of grown children, five boys and three girls, having been sent to bless the union.

This family has always been as one, each ready and willing to sacrifice to help another. This is as it should be.

The Standard joins with friends in extending condolences to the bereaved ones.

## ELECTRIC PLANT MEN SCALDED AT THE CAPE

About 4:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon, C. Thornton and Joe Clinker, assisting in the reconstruction of the Missouri Utilities Company, Electric Generating Plant at Cape Girardeau, were scalded by steam coming from a sudden rupture in a pipe line on which they were working. The steam filled the building completely, driving everybody out of the plant. It exhausted the boilers to such an extent that the plant was required to shut down for a little while until new water could be put into the boilers and sufficient time could be given to clearify the atmosphere.

The two men were hurried to the St. Francis Hospital and we understand they are doing nicely. Their faces and hands were scalded the worst and in getting away from the fractured pipe, they fell about ten feet from a scaffold, so that it is not yet learned how serious the accidents are. It is reported, however, that the men will not be permanently injured.

This was the cause for the interruptions of the Electric Service Saturday night. The total electric load was thrown on the Poplar Bluff and Charleston plants, even including Cape Girardeau. It so overtaxed the plants as to cause them to disconnect themselves quite often, throwing all communities in darkness momentarily at various times.

## COTTON PICKERS DEFEAT CANALOU ON SATURDAY

The Sikeston Cotton Pickers added another victory to their list Saturday night by defeating the fast Canalou All-Star aggregation, 19-16.

It was the fastest and hardest fought game the Cotton Pickers have played this season, being either team's game until the final whistle.

Each member of the Cotton Pickers displayed fine basketball and with a little more practice the team should develop into one of the best in this part of the State.

Mrs. Sam Brady and Mrs. T. A. Wilson spent Tuesday in Cairo.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.

Rates:  
Display advertising, per single col-  
umn inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Bank statements .....\$10.00  
Probate notices, minimum .....\$ 5.00  
Yearly subscription in Scott and the  
adjoining counties .....\$ 1.50  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.00

At the meeting of the City Council held Monday evening of last week, strict orders were given Chief of Police Kendall to see that the Railroad Park was not used to park wagons, trucks, used cars and automobiles. Did the Chief follow these orders? He did not. At one time Saturday afternoon, five wagons and three trucks were parked in the Park almost up to the center, where the flag pole formerly stood. At the east end of the Park a number of cars were backed on the Park for 20 feet. The Missouri Pacific officials expect to send their landscape man here in the early spring to fill in the old switch track and beautify same, but when he arrives and finds the sort of protection Skeston police have given the Park in the past, he would be justified in taking the next train out and report that Skeston failed to protect their property and it was useless to spend time and money on it. It is common talk that Skeston has a chief of police in name only, that he is but a pensioner of the city and no earthly use as an officer. Why give orders or instructions to a man with such a mind to ignore them? Why not let him stay at home and give orders to Old Man Grissom, he'll carry out the orders or break a leg in doing it. The members of the City Council confess that we have no chief of police, but have permitted him to draw \$125.00 per month right along instead of impeaching him for incompetency. Now, mind you, there is nothing against his morals or his honesty, he just doesn't know the job and never will. Who are you going to elect to succeed him at the April election.

Abandonment of the Ozarks by a considerable part of their population in the last few years has had the effect of bringing wild creatures back. Perhaps the wild creatures are really not any wilder than some of the people who left, but they are at least better game. The Piedmont Journal-Banner says a man living seven miles from Williamsville saw a herd of 25 deer tearing shocked corn down in one of his fields a short while ago and the Piedmont Register reports another herd of seven deer recently seen in that part of the State. The wild turkey is coming back. It is more numerous this year than it has been in a quarter of a century. Seven wild turkeys actually flew into Cuba, Mo., just before Christmas, and five of the Christmas turkeys served in that town were bagged through the window.—Clark McAdams in the Post-Dispatch.

Percy Grainger! What's in a name anyway? From his first name you might think he was a milk sop. From the last, a farmer. He is neither, he is a piano player and classed as America's best. He gave a recital at the Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau Sunday afternoon that lasted for more than an hour and during the entire time the great audience was so tense and silent that it was weird. Of course, being a country editor, we didn't know what he was playing or what it was about, but it was pleasing and at times saddening. He is an artist of high order and his program was enthusiastically received.

Members of congress are awakening to the fact that something must be provided for the farmer. Representative Thomas L. Rubey, Democrat, of the Sixteenth Congressional district, and Representative E. C. Ellis, Republican, of the Fifth Missouri district, have asked congress for relief and make no bones about it.—West Plains Gazette.

You may express yourselves about the short skirts in The Standard January 18, as we are going to print your opinions on that day if you will write us by Saturday, January 16. Men, don't let the women beat you to this, as names will not be used.

When the average Caruthersville man pays to be delivered from temptation he usually keeps one eye open to see if temptation is taking her powder puff out of her stocking.—Caruthersville Democrat.

Miss Chlo Fink, a former teacher in the Skeston High School, will probably be in Skeston soon to organize a class in advanced English.

## RUMBLINGS AT WASHINGTON

For years the farmer has swallowed the tariff hook. Now he is fed up on it. That explains the trouble at Washington. The trouble is serious. So serious that the supposedly invincible Coolidge luck is staggering. Except for the farmer there would be no dissatisfaction with the Tariff Commission other than the chronic fault-finding of the Democrats. Except for the farmer the tariff law would be enjoying popularity-plus, marred only by Democratic discontent. But the farmer, an economic outcast, is a potent political factor. His anger is something no party in power can disregard. It must be appeased. How to do it is a burning question for the administration. Can it be done by the tariff? Apparently not.

The present tariff law, so far as it relates to agricultural products, was dictated by the farmers. The schedules were written by the special representatives of the farmers in Congress; by the farm bloc under the leadership of Senator Capper of Kansas. The farm bloc went into a log-rolling combination with the other beneficiaries of protection. But protection has failed to protect the farmer.

Just what is the farmer's grievance? Is he not sharing in the general prosperity? Admittedly, he had a hard time of it after the war. But those impoverished years, we have been told, have passed. Men who ought to know have publicly rejoiced and felicitated themselves on the farmer's recovery. Mr. Coolidge has repeatedly remarked the farmer's happier circumstances. Other eminent personages have reiterated the joyful note. But a dissenting voice is heard, one that carries a good deal of authority, too.

B. F. Yoakum, a member of the board of the Frisco Railroad Co., declared in an interview in the New York World a few days ago that "the American farmer is in a worse situation today than at any time in his history. \* \* \* The farmer was never so unprosperous and so much in debt as he is today. The farmer's situation," he said, "presents the greatest, most far-reaching and most perilous economic problem with which the American people are faced".

The middleman, according to Yoakum, is taking the farmer's profits. Under the wretched distribution system "the producer receives a return of less than a third of the wealth he produces, while the organized distributors got more than two-thirds of the dollar paid by the ultimate consumer for the farmer's products". As a consequence the farmer is now facing bankruptcy. The remedy, Yoakum contends, is contained in the Curtis-Aswell bill. This bill would grant a Federal charter under which the farmers would control the distribution factor of their business as well as the production factor. Every other big industry, he argues, controls both of these essential factors of successful commerce. So must the farmer if he is to prosper.

Yoakum's diagnosis of the farmer's malady is unquestionably correct. But just how the remedy which he proposes could furnish the desired relief is not clear. Eliminating the middleman and making the farmer a distributor by legislative enactment seems a pretentious undertaking. Yet it is certain that the farmer cannot be condemned to poverty in the midst of the plenty of which he is the source. It is certain, too, that the farmer cannot much longer be denied his equitable share in the nation's abundance. And if it is true, as Yoakum says, that "the farmer was never so unprosperous as he is today", then the present rumbling at Washington may well frighten the party leaders and may well disturb industrial capitalists. They presage an upheaval.—Post-Dispatch.

The Standard \$1.50, per year.

A record has been made by a Packard straight 8 making the trip from St. Louis City limits to Kansas City in 5 hours and 59 minutes. This beats the locomotive for speed.—Kansas City Star.

Christmas Eve night at the dance given at Hunter's Hall in this city, about 15 overcoats and hats were reported missing when the dance was over. An effort was made by West Sherwood and those losing their coats to find the lost property. Milton Mann of this city, who lost a \$125 overcoat, notified the police in St. Louis to look out for the stolen property. Tuesday Mr. Mann was advised by the police that his overcoat was found in the possession of Preston Utterback in St. Louis, who attended the dance here that night. Deputy Sheriff Geo. A. Babcock went to St. Louis and brought the young man back, who has been released on a \$300 bond for his appearance before Judge Peter Smith on Friday, January 15, for a preliminary hearing. The young man does not deny taking the overcoat, but says he did so when he found that his overcoat was missing.—New Madrid Record.

## TWISTING HISTORY

Most of the things which the average American knows about American colonial history are not so, according to more than one modern authority, who, not content with the ex parte accounts of older writers, has gone back to search original sources. Everybody "knows", for instance, that Salem burned its witches. The truth is that something restrained New England authorities to executions of a more humane, if equally effective, type. Similarly, everybody knows that Virginia was settled by patrician cavaliers; gentlefolk who immediately became grand landed proprietors living like lords. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the early emigration to Virginia was of indentured servants, and to precisely this humble circumstance many an "old family" owes its introduction to America. \* \* \* The truth filters slowly through a populace long diverted with legends, most of which have the merit of being good stories even if lacking any foundation in fact. In an effort to triumph over the tenacity of the legends, it is to be suspected that some of the modern historians have set themselves deliberately to shock good people. The result of course is a new distortion of truth, upon an opposite bias. Much that has been written in the last few years respecting the absolute theocratic government of early New England is of this sort. It is perfectly true that the Northern colonies were ruled by their preachers; that this rule was often bigoted and harsh beyond the comprehension of moderns. What is overlooked is that the standards of one age are not those of another. The theocratic government left much to be desired, but at the least it was a government conducted by the best educated men of the community. What present-day state can claim as much?—Decatur (Ill.) Herald.

## OLD ARMY STUFF

Navy men sometimes wax enthusiastic over the fact that the traditions of their profession, certain particulars of ship business and so forth, have their origin in the fleets of Tyre and the navies of Solomon. That may be very true, but the proof thereof is rather slim.

The army, however, while some of the basic principles of battle have not changed since the days of Alexander, cannot trace many of its present customs beyond the invention of fire-arms. And it is surprising how many military terms originated at this time, and are still in use. The words "pistol", "howitzer", from the Czech language; "lance-corporal", from the Italian, and "sergeant" and "musket" from the French came into being at this time.

A lance-corporal was originally a man at arms, that is, a mounted man who had lost his horse and who was compelled to fight with the infantry, armed of course with his lance. As he was a superior type of fighting man, he would have some authority over his new comrades, though not as much as their own non-commissioned officers. Probably the work of these dismounted cavalymen was so valuable that the grade was made permanent, hence our modern lance-jack, a cross between a private and a corporal.

Musket is derived from mosquito. Early ordnance was always named for some bird, according to its size, of which the falcon and falconette are the most commonly known, so the musket, being the smallest of all, was named for the mosquito.

The aguilletes worn by staff officers and the more common fourragere of the French army, are relics of the time when musketeers wore cords around their shoulders from which were suspended small needles, for clearing the vent of their weapon. In the days when the pike and bow were the principal weapons of the foot-soldier, the musketeers were a sort of corps elite, distinguished by their shoulder cord, hence its present significance of honor.

Probably very few people know the origin of the three valleys fire over a grave as a final salute. This custom first originated in the early European infantry regiments, either the Swiss, or those of Gustavus Adolphus. It was the custom, when a man had disgraced the regiment, to make him run the gantlope, that is between two lines of his comrades, who struck at him with their swords, until he was killed. He was not allowed to be buried in consecrated ground nor to have the services of a priest, but a firing party fired volleys over his body, one for each of the Holy Trinity.—Adventure Magazine.

In an election held Monday morning for the Captaincy of the hoop team, the poll showed two favorites, Smith and Fox. Smith was elected Captain. Fox acted Captain during the Illinois game and Smith guided the team during the Charleston encounter. Here's wishing Smith luck, and that he may lead his team to a successful season.

MR. ARTHUR  
SAYS

## QUALITY

An element difficult to define but indispensable in worth-while men and merchandise.

Justrite Motor Oils and Gasoline are quality products in every sense of the word.

That is why an ever increasing army of automobile owners continue to call for these products.

## Justrite Oil Company

The Home of Better Gas and Oils

MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL  
REVIEW NEWS

St. Louis—General Electric Co. seeking site for erection of new plant.  
Neosho—Paving of square and installation of white way lighting system completed.

Clayton—Country club to be constructed on Meramec River, near here.

Rockville—Bids opened for construction of new city hall.

Moberly—Grand Theatre recently destroyed by fire, to be replaced by new modern structure.

Hunter—New bridge completed across Coppermine Hollow.

DeWitt—Myers Bros. shipping 360 tons alfalfa to Memphis, Tenn.

Flat River—Cornerstone laid for new Beth El Temple.

Cassville—Work progressing on road from here to Galena.

Boonville—New Kemper gymnasium and swimming pool dedicated.

Rosebud—City plans to install new electric light system.

Appleton City—Up-to-date chicken hatchery will be established here.

Flat River—Bell Telephone Company purchases controlling interest in Lead Belt Telephone Co.

Marshfield—City to vote on installation of waterworks system.

Marshfield—Plans under way for establishing overall factory here.

Caruthersville—Arkansas-Missouri Power Co.'s new high power line from here to Walnut Ridge, will be completed at early date.

Princeton—Goodin & George shipped two carloads stock to Kansas City.

Clinton—Plans forming for constructing gunning factory here.

Bolivar—O. A. Hood setting out 600 apple trees in new 12-acre orchard.

Cameron—Marlan Oil Company planning to erect new filling station north of Darby Garage.

Chillicothe—Construction of new city hall to be under way soon.

Saint Clair—City votes for consolidation district.

Bethany—Construction work on state highway No. 11 north of here, resumed.

Hartsville—This place soon to have electric light service.

Irondale—Extensive lead deposits discovered recently on Yeargain farm and Eaton-Eversole lands near here.

St. Louis—Employment conditions greatly improved since last year.

Trenton—State to contract for additional highway improvement work in Grundy County.

Carthage—Property at corner Fourth and Maple Streets purchased by L. B. Harmon.

Cameron—Plans completed for the opening of Four Star Poultry Show.

Mexico—Audrain County rural schools being greatly improved.

Humansville—Capacity of berry loading shed being doubled.

De Soto—Site being considered for erection of new high school building.

Rolla—Ozark Chamber of Commerce to boost Ozark section.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farris of Benton were in Skeston on business on Friday.

Mr. Townsend of Hot Springs, Ark., who with his wife, came to attend the funeral of Mr. McMullin, held in this city last Thursday, returned to his home Sunday. Mrs. Townsend will continue her stay here for several days with her sister, Mrs. McMullin.

EDISON SLEEPS MORE;  
WORKS 18 HOURS A DAY

Thomas A. Edison, in his 79th year, has taken to sleeping more and eating less. He sleeps as much as five to six hours a day, although for a period he cut this down to four hours. He therefore has only about 18 hours a day for work. His diet, according to an interview published yesterday in "Popular Science Monthly", brings the cost of living down very low.

Although his weight is 186 pounds without variation, the inventor eats at all meals the following combination: A piece of toast, one and one-half glasses of milk, a tablespoon of cooked oats and a sardine. He observes this menu for weeks at a time and then will change it slightly, though he never eats anything more hearty.

In his laboratory he is engaged on many new lines of research and is busy also with perfecting the phonograph and the storage battery. He refused to tell about the new inventions on which he is working. While admitting that there is no limit to the invention of fully automatic machines and predicting that man will work less and less, he said:

"The world does not need more inventions just now, until general intelligence has increased so men can be had to operate what we have".

This apparently contradicts an earlier report that he is working along new lines of research.

"What is your present view of college education?" he was asked.

"Impracticable".

"Can you give a little advice to young men on how to develop creative talent?"

"Young men do not take advice," he replied. "Besides, creative talent apparently cannot be acquired".

Finally, he was asked whether, in his judgment, man has progressed mentally in the last 5000 years. To the surprise of his interviewers, Mr. Edison replied:

"Yes. The number of men in every nation, per capita, who are honest, humane and highly intelligent, is increasing. This number is a measure of our civilization. The Lord appears to be in no hurry".

Mrs. Josephine Veith spent the week-end in Dikehlstadt.

Farmers, stock raisers, and all others interested in the Nation's food supply must keep informed as to weather conditions. To supply this need daily and weekly weather and crop services are maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the stories and rumors that are circulated affecting the prices of grain, cotton, and other agricultural products and the agricultural industry in general many relate to the weather. By maintaining its various services the department supplies dependable statements at frequent intervals whereby the public is kept informed as to actual conditions prevailing.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire 413 Sikes Avenue. 2tpd.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 547.—Mrs. Ruby Jackson.

WANTED—Situation as general housekeeper, age 19 years, experienced. Call Gross Grocery, phone 110. Leave address.

WANTED—An energetic young man of good habits. Preferably married, interesting work. Big money for right man. Wife can help at home. Apply 131 N. Scott St., just north of Ice Cream Factory or phone 678.

Simon Loebe, editor of The Charleston Times, was a Skeston visitor, Monday.

E. C. Robinson, founder of the lumber company of that name, died Friday at his home in St. Louis.

Dr. and Mrs. Elry Heatherington of Kansas City are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. McClure and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Coleman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sturgin and son Jack, have moved to Skeston from Greenville, Mo. Mr. Sturgin is an employee of the State Highway Department.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of the McMullin District postponed the meeting that was to have been held Friday last, until Tuesday afternoon of this week at 2:30 o'clock. The subject will be "Home".

Mrs. C. M. Merritt, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Young, of this city, has returned to her home in Detroit, Mich., by way of St. Louis, where she spent a few days with Mrs. Hughes, formerly Miss Eva Mae Hollister, of this city.

Sam Brady left Sunday for Chicago, where he will attend a road show.

Dr. B. F. Blanton has been confined to his bed for the past several days with a deep cold. He hopes to be able to come to his office Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Frank Heisler came down from Cape Girardeau Monday morning to look after some matters in her household. She reports Mr. Heisler as doing as well as could be expected considering the major operation that he went through and his age. Mr. Heisler will probably not be able to return to Skeston for several weeks. Mrs. Heisler returned to the hospital Tuesday morning to be with him.

Electric cooking is Modern, Efficient, Convenient and Economical.

MISSOURI UTILITIES COMPANY

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and acquaintances that I am now associated with the

National House Furnishing Co.  
119 N. Main St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

where I will be glad to serve you as conscientiously as I have in the past.

## O. J. BROWN

## Announcement

To the citizens of Skeston and vicinity and to our many patrons who have made the past year a prosperous one for us, we want to extend our thanks. We are being transferred to Cape Girardeau and we assure you that the new salesman and collector will appreciate your business to the fullest extent. Wishing you a happy and prosperous 1926.

## CHAS. H. BUTLER

Salesman and Collector

Singer Sewing Machine Co.



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM MATTHEWS

There will be a play given at Crowe School house Friday, January 15, "Mother O' Mine". We know by the title it must be a wonderful play, so everybody go. We know you will be proud you attended. Admission 10c and 20c. Listen folks, you go to shows and pay 25c, 50c and 75c, now show what you are and go to Crowe. The proceeds will be used toward the advancement of a church. These good people at Crowe are striving hard to have a church. Help for a good cause by attending the play.

Mrs. George Englehart and babe returned Friday from a few days' visit with relatives in Morley.

Joe Caruthers is very ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Daughtery and little daughter and Fred Burnette motored to Dexter Wednesday.

Mrs. Malcolm Ratcliff is suffering severely from a rising in her head.

Ted Atchley and Miss Mildred Harper attended the show in Sikeston on Tuesday.

Misses Mabel Mecklem and Laura Sharp, teachers in the public school, have stopped driving back and forth to school and are boarding at the hotel.

Rev. Bone filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvis Oatsval of Paragould, Ark., arrived in Matthews Friday to make their home with Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Morgan.

Mrs. James Smith and sons, Earn, Pat and John have moved on the Matthews' farm two and a half miles, southeast of Matthews, which was recently occupied by Chas. Schmerbaugh. The Smiths moved from this farm about fifteen years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavender were Sikeston visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Latimer motored to Marston Sunday afternoon to visit relatives.

Miss Frankie Deane returned Friday from Cape Girardeau, where she spent the past week with her sister, Miss Alice, who is attending school at that place. Miss Alice accompanied Miss Frankie home to spend the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Higgs and family have moved to the country and will farm a part of the Smith brothers' farm.

Connie Edgson of Oran was in Matthews Saturday visiting with old friends.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Mrs. N. E. Morris, of Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, by her certain deed of Trust dated the first day of June, 1925, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, in Deed Book 55, at page 11, conveyed to the undersigned, H. C. Blanton, all her right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real and personal property, situated in the County of Scott and State of Missouri:

All of lot five (5) in block four (4) of McCoy and Tanner's First Addition to the City of Sikeston. Also all the personal property consisting of all the furniture and fixtures located in the Fawn Hotel, located on said above described real estate, at the time of the execution of the contract, dated January 29th, 1925, except the personal household goods and clothing of Mrs. Laura Allison, located in the Northwest room of the second story of said building and the goods in the little room on the back of the building, as well as the material in the wood shed, and rug and dresser in the Northeast room of the second story of said building, all of which excepted property belongs to the said Laura Allison and is not conveyed by this instrument, subject to a prior deed of trust in favor of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Nevada, Mo., which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, payable in installments and which said conveyance further provided that in case the said Mrs. N. E. Morris failed to pay all taxes on said property before same became delinquent or failed to keep said buildings on said land insured in the sum of \$5,000.00, for the benefit of the beneficiary in said deed of trust named, or failed to keep all prior liens paid before such prior liens became delinquent.

AND WHEREAS, the said Mrs. N. E. Morris has permitted the taxes against said property to become delinquent and has failed to keep said buildings properly insured and the policies assigned and delivered to the beneficiary named in said deed of trust, and has failed to keep the payments due the holder of the prior deed of trust paid as they fell due.

AND WHEREAS, a payment on said note was due on January 1st, 1926, and is now unpaid.

NOW THEREFORE, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the COURT HOUSE DOOR, in the TOWN OF BENTON, County of Scott and State of Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction on,

Wednesday, February 3, 1926, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

H. C. BLANTON, Trustee.  
Dated at Sikeston, Mo., this 9th day of January, 1926.

George Reed was in Sikeston Saturday on business.

A barn on the farm of Joe Caruthers was totally destroyed by fire Friday night about 11 o'clock. A number of bushels of corn was burned, also hay and a good team of mules owned by Henry Carruthers. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Miss Mary James entertained the high school students and teachers on Saturday evening with a party. Her sister, Miss Addie James, assisted. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Refreshments of sandwiches and cocoa were served.

James Rogers of this city and Miss Jewell Warren of Diehlstadt were married in Charleston, Saturday, December 9. Mr. Rogers is the son of Mrs. Amanda Long of this city. He has lived here most of his life and has many friends, who wish he and his bride a happy married life.

Little Betty Joe Deane was christened Sunday morning by Rev. Bone.

W. H. Deane went to Sikeston on business, Thursday.

Bertie A. Bixler passed away at his home here Sunday, January 10 at the age of 44 years, 7 months and 2 days old.

On Wednesday, December 30, Mr. Bixler went rabbit hunting killing some rabbits. On his return home, he was dressing the rabbits, sticking a bone in the ball of his right thumb. He did not seem to think so much of his finger until the following Friday when it began to give him severe pain. He told his companion on Saturday that he had blood poison and would never recover, but of course they tried to think different. Dr. Waters was summoned and said there were signs of blood poison. Mr. Bixler still suffered and late that evening, Dr. Rodes of Sikeston was called. He immediately said that Mr. Bixler had blood poison and began treatment for same. Mr. Bixler's condition grew worse and Dr. G. W. Presnell of Sikeston was called in for consultation with Dr. Rodes.

At times he seemed to be improving but he always said he was no better. Everything human hands and loving hearts could do, was done to save and prolong his life, but to no avail. God knew best and took him out of his misery on Sunday.

Mr. Bixler came to this place two years ago from Arkansas. He has made a large number of friends who were deeply grieved to hear of his death. Since moving here, he has proved to be a good clean moral man, always for the good and uplifting of the place. It can be truthfully said all who knew him, liked him.

He was married to Miss Katy Muirhead, December 22, 1904. To this union twelve children were born, three having preceded the father to the Glory Land. Nine of whom still survive to mourn his loss besides a devoted wife, father, two brothers and a host of friends.

Funeral preparation were in charge of Dempster Undertaking Co. of Sikeston. Funeral services were conducted at the M. E. Church by Rev. Hardin. Interment taking place in Matthews cemetery.

Mrs. J. T. Payne is ill with the flu.

Mrs. Moore Greer will entertain with a bridge party Wednesday afternoon.

✓ Mrs. Levi Cook will be pianist at the Malone Theatre beginning Monday night.

✓ New Peter-Pan gingham of Indian Head weave in pretty spring colors at Pinnell Store Co.

✓ Pretty crepe de chine frick in the new lip-stick trimmed in gold cloth at I. Becker's.

✓ The Delphian Literary and Civic Club met at the home of their president, Miss Myra Tanner Monday afternoon.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church, will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 with Mrs. W. L. Hutters, 221 Kathleen Avenue.

Mesdames N. F. Haford, E. Bishop, L. F. La Fonte, Charles Pikey and Lucy Pikey of Conran were shopping in Sikeston Monday and called to see The Standard force.

Eddie Sullivan and Miss Marie Dobbs of Sikeston were quietly married by Justice of the Peace Cochran in Charleston last Friday. They are both fine young people and their friends join the writer in wishing them a happy and prosperous journey through life.—Morehouse Messenger.

✓ Dr. and Mrs. T. C. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Coleman and Mesdames Coleman and Mrs. Mc Clure's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Heatherington, of Canada, spent Thursday and Friday of last week in St. Louis.

✓ Craven Watkins has placed an order for one thousand baby chicks to be delivered early in March. They are of the White Leghorn variety and a standard laying strain. He is getting his quarters ready to take care of the chicks and believes that at ten weeks old the young cockerels will sell for enough to pay all expenses for raising the pullets.

# TREMENDOUS CROWDS HAVE ATTENDED KUGMAN'S CLOSE OUT SALE

Hundreds were turned away Friday and Saturday, the opening days of our sale. Small floor space did not permit their admittance after coming. Now we have arranged so that we can accomodate you. Don't fail to attend.

*Thousands of Dollars Worth  
of Bargains*

## KUGMAN'S

Next Door to Bijou

New Madrid Street  
SIKESTON, MO.

### SIKESTON HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

"S" may stand for many things, but to the students and townspeople a black "S" on a red sweater stands for one thing—a Sikeston High School Athletic Team.

The "S" sweater is the official badge of the "S" Club, an organization of men at the high school, who have earned their letter in one or more sports. It means that these men have stood the gaff, played the game through victory and defeat giving everything they had physically and mentally to bring victory and honor to the school. It signifies a Stamina of Body necessary to carry out that purpose and lastly, it signifies, Strength of Character, necessary to play the game fair and square. The "S" sweater standing for these things, the student winning one may justly be proud to wear it.

—But there are in town, some six or seven fellows who are wearing on their sweaters, the letter "S", to which they have no right. They have not risked their limbs on the football field. They have not stood up under the fast pace of basketball. They have not spent their last ounce of energy striving to break the tape ahead of the other fellow to bring victory on the track to Sikeston. They haven't the Sincerity of Purpose, the Stamina of Body, the Strength of Character. And so, to the people who know the letter which they so brazenly and unrightfully wear stands for Saphead, Sissy and Simp. They are Sapheads for wearing that to which they have no right. They are Sissified because they couldn't in a hundred years, earn a letter and they are Simps to go about believing that people will regard them as an athlete just because they have a letter.—By Sikeston S Club.

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Mrs. W. R. Griffin, Miss Hattie Harp and William Marvin Griffin spent Sunday in Morley visiting with friends.

Ed Hindman has purchased a new Buick car. The car was delivered to him last Thursday.

The basketball games Friday of last week, gave the Morehouse fans much satisfaction. Gideon, who has won many contests in the last two years from Morehouse, was badly beaten in a doubleheader. Our girls won 38-5 and the boys 16-5. Melissa Maxwell proved the point getting with 20 points and Thelma Reynolds second with 18. The boys' game was an awkward game, the Gideon team continually missing five huge players around their own goal, preventing much interesting playing by either team.

The wedding secret of the former Miss Fern Jones leaked out last week, when it was learned that she had been married to Will Smith of Jerald, Mo., at the Cape College last summer. Mr. Smith is now in the college and Mrs. Smith is teaching at Buffington.

A special short course for farm boys between the ages of 14 and 21, who are not in school, will be offered beginning next Monday, January 18 and extending eight weeks. The courses offered are agricultural, arithmetic, fundamental English, Civics and hog production. The course will be given by the Vocational Agriculture department. Each student will earn one unit of high school credit who completes the course.

### DEMOCRATS TO START 1926 CAMPAIGN

Springfield, January 8.—Reports that Dr. A. W. Nelson of Buncheon would announce his candidacy tonight for nomination as governor in 1928 were circulated at the meeting of state Democrats here today. Dr. Nelson, who was defeated in the last election for governor, refused to deny or affirm the report.

Among the possible candidates for this year who have accepted invitations to the conferences and dinner are:

A. N. Gossett, Kansas City; mentioned as a possible candidate for governor; Stephen C. Hunter, Cape Girardeau, another who may seek the chief executive office; Judge Ewing Cockrell, Warrensburg, Judge Robb Ellison, Maryville, and Judge Ernest S. Garitt, candidates for the state supreme judgeships; W. H. Meredith, Poplar Bluff, who has been mentioned for United States Senator; and Charles Henson, Mount Vernon, a possible candidate for the State Supreme Court.

LOST—Thursday, hood cover from Cadillac car.—E. J. Keith.

WANTED—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Address "X", care of The Standard.

### WHAT MAKES A GOOD MARKSMAN?

Rifle marksmanship is one thing in the Army which forms the greatest part of an extensive training program. Much time and infinite pain is taken to make every man a good shot. The Army and Navy Journal, time and time again, records the fact that every man, in every company, in every regiment in our Army "qualified", that is, has at least been hitting the "5" often enough to become entitled to a marksman badge. In my time (1910 to 1919) of active service they were graded as marksman (\$2 add pay), sharpshooter (\$3) and expert rifleman (\$5).

Badges for excellence with the automatic are issued on par with rifle badges. Both may be worn together, under certain provisions of uniform regulations, too numerous to cite here.

The names of those entitled to them are not published, they would be too numerous, because most of our soldiers, excepting perhaps the rawest recruits, wear a shooting badge.

At one time they were hard to get and a man was very proud of them. Today, as said above, instruction and training are on such a high plane, that almost every man in a regiment shoots well enough to merit a badge, and for that reason the wearing of a badge, be it the coveted "Expert" badge, has lost much of the "pride" flavor.

The Springfield is such a wonderful rifle that, if one follows instructions and does what one is told, why a miss is an impossible thing. One has got to hit the bull's-eye.—Capt. Fleischer, in Adventure Magazine.

Miss Lorene Baker of Charleston spent the week-end in Sikeston, the guest of Miss Hyacinth Sheppard.

Mrs. A. C. Sikes went to St. Louis last Thursday for a few days, expecting to return the following Tuesday.

✓ The editor's family have been enjoying sausage and spare ribs sent in by Mrs. Frank Heisler and Mrs. J. W. Baker, Jr.

The Co-Workers will meet with Mrs. Norman Davis Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30. The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers.

✓ Mrs. Edna Blanton Payne and children left Friday noon for her home at Ballston, Va., six miles out of Washington, D. C., after a four-weeks' visit in this city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blanton. She was accompanied as far as St. Louis by Miss Lillie Blanton, who returned to Paris, Mo., after a visit here.

An electric iron affords the greatest convenience of any household appliance.

MISSOURI UTILITIES COMPANY

### MUCH SEED CORN FOR 1926 INJURED BY FALL FREEZES

It is not likely that there will be any wide-spread shortage of seed corn in the spring of 1926, but it is extremely likely, says the United States Department of Agriculture, that many individual farmers and even some entire communities will find that the seed corn on which they had counted will not grow. Tests already made of many lots of seed in the Corn Belt indicate that the germinating power of much of the corn was injured by the low temperatures which occurred in October before corn was injured by the low temperatures which occurred in October before corn had dried out thoroughly. The safe thing to do, says the department is to find out now whether or not the seed will grow and, if not, get some that will while there is plenty of time before planting.

Where tests show that the germination of corn is very poor, it will probably be better to obtain seed from some other source. Where, however, it is found by a preliminary germination test that only some of the ears in the lot were injured it may be better to get enough ears for planting by careful selection based on appearance followed by a germination test of the selected ears.

Slender ears, with relatively few rows of smooth kernels tend to be earlier maturing and dry out more rapidly than ears with a larger diameter and many rows of tightly packed kernels. They therefore are less likely to have been injured by the early freezes and should be given

preference this year in selecting seed. Corn that was cut and shocked before freezing occurred offers a possible source of seed corn. Ears toward the center of the shock were protected more or less from the low temperatures. This may have enabled the seed on these ears to escape freezing injury in some cases. A germination test of ears selected from a few shocks will show whether or not such seed will grow.

Many useless ears can be detected and discarded without the labor of the germination test if an examination of the germs of two or more kernels from each ear is made first. Cut through the kernel, across the germ. If the germ has been killed by freezing, it frequently turns dark and has a watery appearance. Ears with germs having this appearance need not be tested further, but should be discarded as the seed on them will not grow. The fact that the germs do not show freezing injury is not conclusive evidence, however, that the seed will grow. Such ears should be given the germination test.

If satisfactory seed corn cannot be obtained on the home farm, try to locate some that was picked before frost on a neighboring farm. County agents usually know those in the community who have good seed and the agricultural experiment stations have similar information with regard to the State.

✓ Misses Alfreda Denton, Margaret Hanner and Mildred Reed, and Ray Weeile, Herman Smith and Paul Slinkard spent Sunday afternoon in Poplar Bluff.

DO YOU JUST EAT  
OR  
DO YOU DINE WELL?



THERE'S QUITE A  
DIFFERENCE AND  
WE WILL TELL YOU  
OF IT — IN THIS  
SAME COLUMN —

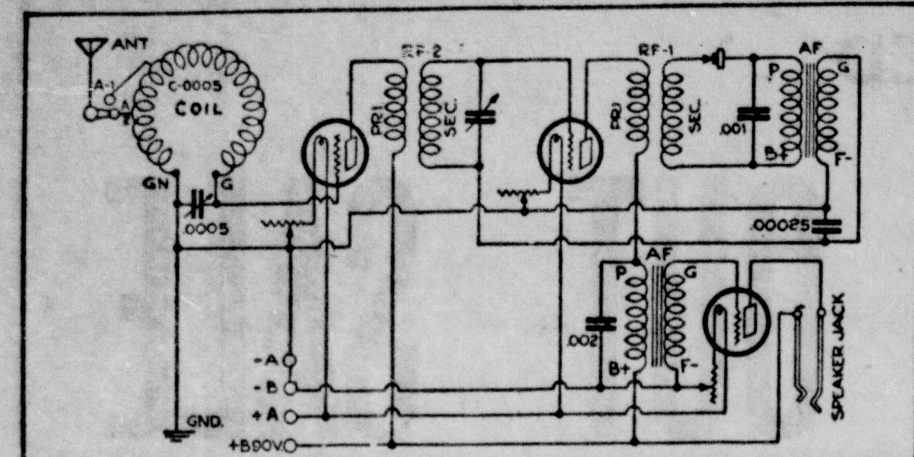
COMMENCING  
FRIDAY

?

?



# RADIO



Three-Tube Reflex Receiver Using Low-Loss Doughnut Coil Coupler and Tuned Radio Frequency Transformer. Second Tube Is Reflexed So That It Amplifies Current at Both Radio and Audio Frequencies.

**By FRANK REICHMANN, B. S., E. M.**  
The perfection of the low-loss doughnut type of inductance has made possible the increase in efficiency of many circuits. Due to the fact that losses are lower than in any other type of coil available at the present time, substitution of the doughnut coil for the conventional type of variocoupler in the reflex receiver makes a good circuit much better.

Tuning is sharpened and stability improved considerably as the radio frequency resistance of this form of winding is at a minimum and the magnetic field is confined to the inside of the coil winding, eliminating intercoupling and its consequent effects. The coil is stagger-wound to reduce distributed capacity losses to a point seldom reached with other types of inductances.

**Uses Reflex Principle.**  
Pickup of energy from local stations is practically eliminated in the receiver described in this article, due to the fact that the coil shape is such that energy picked up on one side is neutralized by the energy picked up on the other side. This fact makes it possible to tune in distant stations without the background of local stations interfering.

In this connection it is advisable to keep the leads from the batteries and the set wiring as short as possible to avoid the additional pickup that might offset the good effects of the low-loss doughnut coil, which are truly remarkable when properly utilized.

The receiver here described makes use of the reflex principle which further increases the value of the set for the number of tubes that are used. Although but three tubes are used, the current is passed through five stages,

being amplified twice in the form of radio frequency, rectified by the crystal detector, and then amplified twice in the form of audio frequency, reflexing taking place in the second tube.

The set can be made very compact, with two tuning controls, and equalizing, or out-performing, other receivers using five tubes in a straight circuit. Reception is clear and undistorted, lacking the characteristic regenerative distortion noticed in so many circuits where the tubes are operated near their oscillation point.

**Material Needed.**  
To build the receiver you will need the following list of material:

One low-loss doughnut coupler.  
Two reflex radio frequency transformers. (Low-loss doughnut coils, of the transformer type may be used here in the first stage.)

Two .0005 mfd. variable condensers, preferably straightline-frequency type.  
One fixed mica condenser each of the following sizes: .001 mfd., .002 mfd., and .00025 mfd.

Low ratio audio frequency transformers, suitable for reflex.  
One fixed or adjustable crystal detector.

Three tube sockets and rheostats for the type of tube to be used. Twenty-five-ohm with the UV 201-A or C 301-A type, is recommended.

One single-circuit telephone jack.  
One 7 by 18-inch panel with a 7 by 17-inch baseboard of 1/2-inch soft wood.

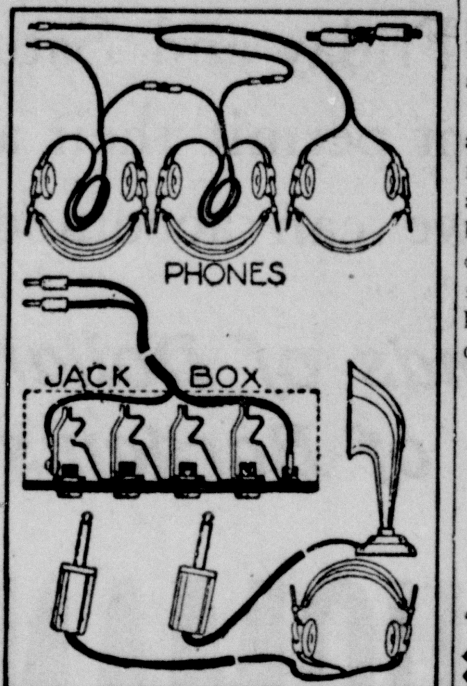
Binding posts, wire screws, etc.  
No grid leak and condenser is required for this type of receiver as a crystal detector is used. Mount the apparatus so that short leads and wiring between the various parts can be made.

## Use Jack Box for Phone Connection

One to Four Sets or Loud Speakers May Be Used at Same Time.

A loud speaker is generally used for radio reception, providing there is sufficient volume to warrant its use. On small sets, and even with the more powerful receivers, it is desirable to use headphones while tuning for distant stations. However, extra headphones must be connected in the circuit if more than one person is to enjoy radio in this fashion.

**Old Way Has Drawbacks.**  
The easiest method to connect more than one set of headphones to a set is by wrapping wire around the ends of cord tips, as shown in the illustration.



Quick and Easy Changes Possible by Use of Jack Box.

tration, so that the current must pass through each set in turn before completing the circuit. This method has its drawbacks, for the connections are seldom securely made and they pull loose at the least tug of the cords. One or more pairs of headphones will be shorted whenever two tips accidentally touch each other, causing loud clicks in the remaining headphones in the circuit.

**Connected in Series.**

The jack box, designed by Maj. Herbert H. Frost, enables from one to four sets of headphones, or loud speakers, to be used at the same time and quick and easy changes possible. Four simple closed circuit telephone jacks are connected in series and inserted in a small box. When a plug is inserted it opens the circuit and compels the current to flow through the headphones. When the plug is withdrawn the jack snaps together and allows the current to flow through the circuit as before.

This arrangement is very helpful when tuning with the headphones, allowing the loud speaker to remain in the circuit at the same time. Others in the room may hear as soon as the operator tunes in a station with the headphones loud enough to operate the loud speaker without the need of changing plugs.

## Lead-in Insulator of an Improved Design

Many fans use porcelain tubes as insulators when bringing the lead-in through the window sashes. However, as commonly used they are unsatisfactory, since they allow snow, rain and cold air to enter the house. The

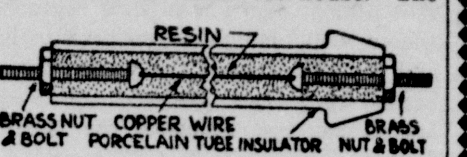


Illustration shows a cross section of an improved insulator.

Two one-inch brass bolts with small heads are soldered to a piece of No. 14 copper wire as shown. The wire should be of such a length that the bolts extend from the ends of the tube about one-half inch. A nut is put on one bolt, and the other bolt and wire are inserted in the tube. The tube is then stood on end and filled with melted resin. A nut on the topmost bolt completes the insulator.—Radio Digest.

## Poor Reception Often Due to Parallel Wires

Many times, to make the appearance of the home better, the antenna and ground wires are run either together or parallel to each other, says Radio World. This causes the current in the antenna to leak into the ground (due to the mutual inductive or capacitive relation to the wires) before it reaches the set. You thereby lose some current, which is at best very feeble when it first reaches the antenna. If the little that comes in is diminished, then what cause has any one for expecting loud reception. Of course, in the more elaborate outfits (six-tube sets, etc.) you don't notice the loss so much, but in the three and four-tube sets it is very noticeable.

## Brass Wire in Antennas

Never use hard drawn brass wire in radio antennas. Although brass is a fairly good conductor of electricity, it has the disadvantage of becoming brittle when exposed to the atmosphere. An antenna in which brass wire is used is apt to snap if exposed to a strong wind.

## CAKES AND COOKIES

### Dark Cake—Loaf.

3 eggs, white and yolks beaten separately.  
1 cup butter  
2 cups dark sugar  
1 cup sour milk  
1 ts. soda  
1 lb. cinnamon.  
1 1/2 cups raisins.  
1 lb. English walnuts (or cup black walnuts).  
3 cups flour.  
Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks, milk, soda dissolved in a little warm water, flour into which your spices have been sifted and last the nuts and raisins which have been chopped together. Bake in medium oven.

### Filling for Dark Cake

Grind a cup each of dates, figs and raisins adding sugar syrup until consistency to spread, putting a thick layer on top of cake, covering all with a boiled icing.

**Boiled Icing.**—Two cups of sugar and three-fourths cup of water boiled moderately fast until it threads from a spoon. Then pour slowly into the beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly until the consistency to spread on cake. Flavor with one-half teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon.

### Burnt Sugar Cake

2 cups sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1 cup water  
2 eggs  
1 teaspoon vanilla and 1 lemon  
3 heaping teaspoons burnt sugar

2 1/2 cups flour.  
2 teaspoons baking powders  
Cream butter and sugar, add water, add yolks of eggs beaten, 2 cups flour beaten in a little at time and under-whip 5 min. Add flavoring and burnt sugar, add beaten egg whites, add 1/2 cup flour and baking powder.  
**Burnt sugar.**—Put half cup of sugar in skillet and burn until most black, add a little hot water and boil until like syrup.  
**Burnt Sugar Icing.**—Make as boiled icing, adding 3 teaspoons burnt sugar.

### One Egg Cake

1 cup sugar.  
2 tablespoons butter  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
2 cups flour  
1 cup milk  
1 teaspoon flavoring  
Cream butter and sugar then beat in one egg, 2 cups of flour and 4 teaspoons of baking powder, sifted together 3 times added alternately a little at a time with the milk then your flavoring and bake in 2 layers and ice. This cake can be varied by using different frostings or adding chocolate and spices, making a very good.

### Oatmeal Cookies

2 cups oatmeal soaked with  
1 cup water, to which has been added one-half teaspoon soda.  
3/4 cup shortening.  
1 large cup sugar  
2 eggs  
2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 cup nuts  
1 cup raisins

Add spices if you like  
Drop on greased pans and bake in modern oven.

### Molasses Cookies

1 egg  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 cup Crisco  
1 cup molasses  
1 cup sour milk  
2 teaspoons soda  
Pinch of salt  
1 teaspoon allspice  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon cloves  
1/2 teaspoon ginger  
Mix with just enough flour to roll well, cut and bake in moderate oven.

### Crystal Sticks

3 eggs beaten together  
1 cup sugar  
3/4 cup flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder.  
1 cup dates (may use raisins)  
1 cup nuts  
Bake in shallow pans—cut in strips after baking and roll in powdered or granulated sugar.

### Autos Shipped to Mexico

Laredo, Texas, January 7.—Approximately 9000 automobiles of American make were shipped into Mexico through Laredo in 1925, the annual report made by Brennan & Corrigan, customs brokers here, shows. A total of 1366 carloads, each carrying either six or seven automobiles, were shipped into Mexico, as compared with 737 carloads in 1924.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms. 805 Park Avenue.

## FRISCO ATTORNEY QUILTS ON PENSION

Effective February 1, W. J. Orr, for thirty-five years district attorney in this section for the Frisco Railroad Company, will retire on a pension. This is the announcement that has been sent out from the legal department of the Frisco.

The law firm of Ward, Reeves & Oliver, of Caruthersville, will succeed Mr. Orr as legal representative of the Frisco Railroad Company in this district. This firm is known as one of the strongest legal combinations in the state and is composed of R. L. Ward, Everett Reeves, his brother, James Reeves and Sloan Oliver. Everett Reeves, former member of the Democratic state committee from this district, was western campaign manager for John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for president in 1924, and had charge of the western Democratic campaign headquarters at Chicago.—Howell County Gazette.

**WANTED.**—Situation as maid in home or office girl. Call Gladys Madden, 422 Ruth St., before Thursday or address Crowder, Mo., at a later date.

Have you tried, —  
Golden brown waffles,  
Electrically cooked  
right on your table.

MISSOURI UTILITIES COMPANY

## TOMMY RADIO

By ROBERT SUTLIFF

I WENT into a barber's shop to have him cut my hair. The barber said "Just come right in, be seated over there." Three other men were seated and the last one winked his eye, "Twil take too long, I'll take a sneak," unto myself said I.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's radio night and day. The barber plugged into a set and a band began to play. All thoughts of going from the place were soon gone from my head, "I thought that that would hold you, boy," the radio barber said.

I took my girl one night with me, we thought we'd have a dance; We like to wiggle round a bit and twist and hunch and prance. We waited there, there was no band, I said, "Come, let us go." But pretty soon the crowd began to dance by radio.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's radio night and day. You hear a band a thousand miles from where the spellers play. You hear a man in Canada that talks in Tennessee, And a fellow out in No Man's Land your neighbor's got to be.

On Sunday morn you stay at home, you needn't miss your psalms. For through the air comes plain the Word, perhaps some chap sings "Palms." You needn't even miss the plate when time comes to chip in. A lot of folks are sending checks to kill long-distance sin.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's on the land and o'er the lakes. It climbs the mountains, makes the deep, o'er all the land good cheer it takes. A million things lost yesterday, today you've come to know. A rain of radios everywhere, we'll soon have radio snow. (© Science and Invention.)

## Mail Stations

The United States air mail service is being regulated through radio stations at principal points in the country.

## Better Service Over Your Friendly Crystal

Increased power output of many broadcasting stations now makes it possible to obtain good reception with a simple crystal set if within a 25-mile radius of a broadcaster. This particular circuit tunes sharp because of a combination tuner and wave trap. Coil "A" consists of 50 turns of No.

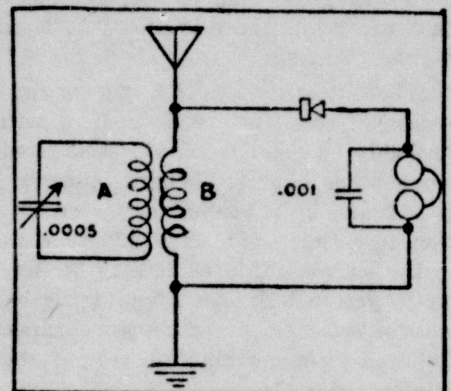


Diagram of a Selective Crystal Detector Circuit.

22 double cotton-covered wire wound on a tube 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Coil "B" is 12 turns of the same size wire wound on top of coil "A" but insulated from the windings by a layer of paper.

## Effect of Increasing Wave of the Antenna

Two simple principles applied to the average receiving set will enable the operator to keep in tune with all waves from 200 to 600 meters. If a coil of wire is placed in series with the antenna, it has virtually the same effect as increasing the wave of the antenna, thereby making it possible to pick up higher wave lengths. The larger the coil the greater will be the increase in wave length. If a variable condenser is placed in series with the antenna or ground wire, the wave length range of the set is reduced. The smaller the capacity of the condenser the greater will be the cut in wave length. To place a coil in series with the antenna, connect the lead-in wire to one end of the coil and run a wire from the other terminal of the coil to the antenna binding post on the set. A series condenser is connected the same way.

## Enamel Aerial Wire

Enamelled wire has been proven by many tests to be the best for use in building aerials. Bare wire becomes coated with soot, which causes certain electrical losses, and fabric covered wires absorb moisture that also causes losses. The wire used should be of the best grade copper. Stranded wire of the same size as ordinary round wire is theoretically better, but in actual receiving practice it is hard to tell its superiority.



## It's Newspaper Advertising That Gets the Crowds

When the people of this community wish to know what is going on in this vicinity they read the Standard. And under the scope of local happenings in which they are vitally interested—what are our merchants offering this week that I can use? The newspaper is the distributing center for both social and business news to which our people turn when they wish information. Hence your advertisement in this paper will carry your business message to people who are anxious to read it. We have cuts and copy to help you prepare your ad.

Phone 137



He—Do you sleep with your window open at night?  
She—No, just my mouth.

## Brunswick Records

A Complete Stock At All Times

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

TRY OUR SERVICE ONCE

The Lair Co.  
SKESTON, MO.

## "ACHED & ACHED"

Lady Says Her Back "Hurt Night and Day"—Least Noise Upset Her. Better After Taking Cardui.

Winfield, Texas.—"My back hurt night and day," says Mrs. C. L. Eason, of R. F. D. 1, this place. "I ached and ached until I could hardly go. I felt weak and did not feel like doing anything. My work was a great burden to me. I just hated to do up the dishes, even. I was no-account and extremely nervous. My mother had taken Cardui and she thought it would do me good, so she told me to take it. My husband got me a bottle and I began on it. I began to improve at once. It was such a help that I continued it until after the baby's birth. I took eight bottles and I can certainly say that it helped me. It is a fine tonic. It built me up and seemed to strengthen me. I grew less nervous and began to sleep better."

"I can certainly recommend Cardui to expectant mothers, for to me it was a wonderful help. In every way I felt better after taking it and I think it is a splendid medicine."

Cardui is purely vegetable, and contains no harmful drugs. For sale everywhere. NC-162

Take **CARDUI** THE WOMAN'S TONIC

3 handy packs for 5¢



WRIGLEY'S P.K. NEW HANDY PACK

Fits hand ~ pocket and purse

More for your money and the best Peppermint Chewing Sweet for any money

Look for Wrigley's P. K. Handy Pack on your Dealer's Counter

## UNLAWFUL TO KILL SWANS ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES

There are always some people who want to hunt and kill swans, either for meat or for sport, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and they are becoming hopeful because of the nearness of the date when the close season imposed, December 7, 1916, for a 10-year period will have expired. They are bound to be disappointed, however, unless some specific action is taken by the Federal authorities to declare an open season, which is unlikely.

The 10-year close season prohibiting the killing of swans anywhere in the United States was enacted under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of birds migrating between the United States and Canada. The Bureau of Biological Survey, which administers the migratory bird act, says that the Federal law to enforce the treaty prohibits the taking of migratory birds except as permitted by regulations thereunder promulgated by the President; that even though the close season does expire December 7, 1916, it will still be unlawful to kill these birds until the treaty regulations are amended permitting them to be taken during a stated open season. Exception is made, however, when they are to be taken for scientific purposes under permit of the Secretary of Agriculture.

## WOMEN WHO SMOKE GETTING TOBACCO FACED

New York, January 7.—Women, if they continue to smoke, will look like men, Joseph Byrne, managing director of the National Beauty Shop Owners' Convention, said today. The tobacco face is becoming more common among women, he added. "Features of women who smoke," he said, "grow sharper as the nicotine habit grows upon them. The skin becomes taut and sallow. The lips lose their rosy color. The corner of their mouths show wrinkles. The lower lip shows a tendency to project beyond the upper lip. The eyes acquire a stare and the lids rise and fall more slowly."

Green City—New school building nearing completion.

Monett—Work on roads in Ponett Park going forward rapidly.

Open-work wheels that have been invented for tractors soon rid themselves of mud or soil picked up and are said to give excellent traction.

After five years of tests a well-known rubber company soon will begin marketing a puncture-proof inner tube for automobile tires that is made of pure sponge rubber.

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TELEPHONE 439

Grove's  
Tasteless  
Chill Tonic  
Restores Health, Energy  
and Rosy Cheeks. 60c

## KEEP UP CORN PRICE FARMERS WARN AMERICA

Chicago, January 8.—America's perplexing corn-surplus problem can be solved by turning the excess corn into sugar, Dr. H. E. Bernard, president of the American Institute of Baking, told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

One of the leading corn products plant in the country, located in the middle-west, now is working day and night to produce enough corn sugar to supply the demand, but is still several months behind its orders from bakers, Dr. Bernard said. New plants will spring up as the demand increases, and within 25 years the corn-surplus problem will be a thing of the past, he predicted.

Dr. Bernard, a nationally known food expert, was food administrator of Indians under Secretary of the Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Corn sugar, already established in much of the baking industry, is growing in favor among the sugar consumers, Dr. Bernard declared. President Calvin Coolidge pointed the way by making it known that the White House is using a consignment of corn sugar from Iowa.

One baking establishment consumed 30,000,000 pounds of corn sugar in 192; he declared.

The turning of corn into sugar by a recently discovered process will solve the problem now worrying agriculturalists, economists and politicians, he said.

"This new process will give us a real market for our surplus corn," Dr. Bernard said. "The sugar obtained from the corn, while not quite as sweet as corn sugar, is just as valuable from a nutritive standpoint, and has a better body for baking purposes, and the beauty of the new process is every other by-product of corn may be obtained and still the sugar may be extracted."

"As an instance of what 65,000,000 bushels of corn will make it is possible to obtain the following products:

"Corn syrup 1,500,000,000 pounds, 800,000,000 pounds of corn starch, 125,000,000 pounds of sugar, 95,000,000 pounds of corn oil, 450,000 tons of gluten food, and 45,000 tons of corn oil cake."

"The industry can be built right here where the state of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and the midwest are the center of the corn industry."

"That would enable the factories to get the raw products at the lowest possible delivery prices. Then, for distribution, the sugar would go all over the country, but it would go at the domestic price and not at a price which includes importation from other countries."

"Much of the corn starch is used in the manufacturing plants of the middle-west."

"The gluten feed would go direct to Wisconsin and Minnesota, our dairy products centers. And it would enable the farmer to get corn oil cake, one of the best cattle foods, at a cheaper price."

"This would mean a saving to the farmer in the procuring of feed for his stock and in the price of sugar."

## NEW THERMOMETER WILL REGISTER 1800 DEGREES

Lynn, Mass., January 8.—A thermometer capable of registering a temperature of more than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit has been developed in the Thomson research laboratory of the General Electric Company here, it was announced today.

Instead of glass, which would melt at a much lower temperature, fused quartz was used for the stem and bulb of the new instrument. Mercury, which would boil and explode at such a heat, was eliminated and gallium, one of the rarer metals, was used.

St. Louis—Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and St. Louis Southwestern Railroads consolidate.

Temporary Accommodation.—WANTED TO BORROW: A lady with a small amount of money for sixty days? L-420-T-P.—Ad in a New Orleans paper.

The British Government will pay out annually more than \$15,000,000 to 230,000 widows as pensions, that number being eligible under a new scheme just put into effect.

Masks that cover the head and shoulders have been invented for workers in dusty surroundings, breathing being done through a screened tube fitted with pads.

## MISSOURI DRY LAW CASE TO BE TAKEN TO U. S. COURT

Jefferson City, January 8.—A ruling by the State Supreme Court, sustaining admissibility in a prohibition case of evidence obtained under a search warrant was appealed today to United States Supreme Court by attorneys for Tom Horton of Chariton County, whose conviction on a charge of possessing whisky was affirmed by the State Supreme Court en banc, December 30, last.

Supreme Court en banc today granted a writ of error on which the appeal will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Horton was indicted on two counts, one of possessing seven gallons of whisky and the other of possessing a still. He was convicted in the lower court on both counts, and fined \$300 and sentenced to six months in jail on each count. Defense counsel contended on appeal that a motion to suppress the evidence should have been sustained by the trial court, on the ground the Sheriff and a Federal prohibition agent made the raid on an invalid search warrant, which was admitted to be invalid by the State.

The Sheriff testified that while the raid was in progress the officers saw Horton's wife breaking several jugs of whisky in an out-house and seized the liquor.

They then searched the house and found a still. The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Judge J. T. White, affirmed the conviction on the possession count, holding that because the offense was committed in the presence of the officers they had a right to arrest Horton. The court reversed the conviction of possession of a still, holding the still was not in plain view of the officers, and they had no right to make a search of the house without a search warrant.

## THE PART PLAYED BY A WAR VESSEL

While Picket twas making him immortal charge (or perhaps, while over a hundred thousand men were engaged in the decisive struggle at Gettysburg would be more accurate as to time), and a nation held its breath pending the outcome of the battle, a little Yankee sloop-of-war, mounting 8 or 10 guns, was hammering at the shore defense of a Japanese harbor held by revolting Nipponese who resented the coming of the white man and his trade.

Admiral Perry, in his visit a decade previous to this trouble, had presented to the Mikado and his court, on behalf of his country, many gifts of the outside world. You undoubtedly remember that. You will also recall that Britain, Germany, France and Italy later duplicated the step of America and one or more ports were opened in consequence to the erstwhile hated "hairy barbarians."

Among these presents were modern cannon, and, with the latter, expert instruction in their use. The Japanese of that time as well as today were apt scholars and quick to grasp. Therefore, when a certain element of the Nipponese who had not been changed in their attitude toward the outside world by the god will shown, gifts and homage paid their Emperor, decided to oust the whites, they did not don their ancient armor or grasp their obsolete weapons, but, instead, seized all available cannon, powder, ball, etc., fortified the harbor with Dahlgren cannon and rigged out two ships in the port with cannon and ammunition, rallied sympathizers and defied all comers.

Their position was strong and the odds heavily in their favor. The land batteries were mounted on a high bank, guns trained on the opposite shore into which were driven stakes for range adjustment purposes. Clever, eh? Any ship attempting to pass would have been literally blown out of the water or, should this not happen, would immediately engage the "warships" inside. If the latter failed to sink the invader, boarding parties would conclude the matter. Well laid plans, an abundance of ammunition and guns, thanks to those well-meaning but rather foolish whites, and plenty (and then some) of men, the plucky commander of this plucky ship viewed a rather interesting day in the making.—Wm. A. Bowie in Adventure Magazine.

## TRAGEDY UNITES BROTHERS SEPARATED 34 YEARS

Poplar Bluff, January 7.—Tragedy has reunited a Cape Girardeau man and his brother, separated thirty-four years ago.

The death of J. W. Allen, young Cape Girardeau last Tuesday from injuries sustained on December 26 in an automobile accident, has resulted in J. D. Allen of that city, father of the young man, locating his brother, Breckinridge Allen, whom he last saw in Mayfield, Ky., in 1892.

A large celluloid factory near Cologne is experimenting with wood fibers in place of cotton linters in its manufacture.

## A GREATER TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR MISSOURI



## Telephone News

A Journal of Telephone Information Published by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Vol. I

No. I

## 19,500 NEW TELEPHONES

### EDITORIAL Purpose of the News

This newspaper, within a newspaper, will devote itself exclusively to telephone news. Possibly we should have said telephone "information," because there is, and always has been, some disagreement among great editors as to what "news" is.

The word NEWS has never been clearly defined. At least there is no accepted definition. John L. Given, in his book "Making a Newspaper," says, "news is fresh information of something that has lately taken place." Will Irwin, in an article "What is News," says news is "a departure from the established order."

Possibly this paper will not print strictly NEWS. It will endeavor, however, to interest its readers with information about the telephone which enters the life of almost everyone so intimately and is, in addition, an agency of comfort, convenience and necessity.

### OPERATORS



In the State of Missouri there are 4,700 Bell operators who handle 1,000,000 local calls and 2,000 toll calls daily.

To thousands of people whom she serves, the telephone operator is only a voice. Yet so completely has she mastered the fine art of making her voice project her personality that it cannot but carry to the listening ear some hint of the spirit which makes her the highly valued public servant she is.

## 1876-1926—THE TELEPHONE IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

### YELLOW FEVER HALTED A REVOLT AGAINST U. S.

John Adams wrote Thomas Jefferson that only the yellow fever in Philadelphia saved the nation from a revolution in 1793, says "Gerard" in "The Philadelphia Inquirer."

"You never felt the terrorism," he said, "excited by Genet in 1793 when 10,000 people in the streets of Philadelphia day after day threatened to drag Washington from his house."

"The coolest and firmest minds, even among the Quakers of Philadelphia, have given their opinion to me that nothing but yellow fever could have saved the United States."

And again the New England ex-president wrote the Virginia ex-president about "10,000 people, perhaps many more, were parading the streets of Philadelphia on the evening of my last day."

Governor Wiffin of Pennsylvania ordered a patrol to preserve peace.

"Market Street was as full of men as could stand by one another before my door. Some of my domestics in frenzy determined to sacrifice their lives in my defense."

Philadelphia's greatest riot, and directed against the government of the United States!

Here is another picture of that same riot. Adams wrote his re-established friend of '76. "I judged it prudent and necessary to order chests of arms from the War Office to be brought through the lanes and back doors, determined to defend my house at the expense of my life."

Adams, the ex-president, was writing in the serenity of his 80 years to the author of the Declaration, who was then about 70.

Philadelphia was the capital when that riot surged through Market Street, ready to rend President Washington and Vice-President Adams.

Folks today despair of crime waves but this city has seen none to compare with that of 130 odd years ago.

Is it any wonder the very last sentence in any letter of that long correspondence between Adams and Jefferson was this penned by the former about two months before that Fourth of July when both died:

"Our American chivalry is the worst in the world—it has no laws, no grounds, no definitions."

Only two towns in Turkey—Angora and Balia-Maden—have thus far heralded the appearance of women on a ballroom floor.

### FORD SIGNS CONTRACT FOR NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

Cleveland, Ohio, January 7.—Air mail service between Cleveland and Detroit is to begin February 1, under a contract signed by Henry Ford, Cleveland air mail officials announced today.

This route and one from Detroit to Chicago, to be opened on the same date, will be the first to operate on a contract basis.

The Rye Straw storekeeper offered Frisby Hancock a brand new calendar this morning, but Frisby said he

believed he would try to make out a while longer on his old one, as he hadn't used near all of it up.

Science Note.—Chemistry Professor—"What can you tell me about nitrates?"

Student—"Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates"—Illinois Wesleyan Argus.

## 666

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DR. J. H. YOUNT  
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Phones: Office 500 Res. 246  
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Physician and Surgeon  
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# A MISSOURI PAINTING THAT FANNED OLD WAR HATREDS

Probably no picture that was ever painted—not excepting even the "Mona Lisa," Leonardo's lady with the inscrutable smile—has aroused so much comment and controversy as the painting known as "Order No. 11." This may seem like rather a broad statement when it is considered that Mona Lisa and her mystery have intrigued the speculations of centuries of critics, and that her secret still provokes hazards of curious explanations. But the interest in Da Vinci's picture has been purely aesthetic and psychological. "Order No. 11" was a fierce polemic in paint—a perpetuation in vitriolic colorings and groupings of certain incidents of the Civil War on the border, enacted in Jackson County, Missouri, and its neighboring counties that made up, as one writer of the period picturesquely phrased it, "the sable fringe on the blood-red garments of civil war."

"Order No. 11" was painted by Missouri's greatest artist, George Caleb Bingham. It was the artist's memorial, not entirely without its personal motive, to the ruthlessness which had characterized the warfare between the bordering states of Kansas and Missouri. It kept the passions and prejudices of the men engaged in the struggle inflamed for long years after the war was over. What Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," did for the people of New England, Bingham's famous canvas did for the people of Western Missouri, Kansas, and the states of the South. It became a symbol, like the phrase, "the bloody shirt," that invaded a new generation.

Its influence for years after the war inspired political orators in attack and defense, and once it defeated the aspirations of the man who was responsible for the order in a campaign for the governorship of Ohio. In thousands of homes throughout Missouri and the southern states steel engravings of the painting hung upon the walls through the post-war decades, mutely fanning the embers that smoldered in the ashes of border warfare. And yet, though the painting was a vivid and appealing condemnation of a military proclamation issued by a Federal officer, the artist who painted it was a staunch Union man, devoted to the cause, and one who served it well.

To understand the motif of the picture one must recall something of the relentless spirit that characterized border warfare. For years before the Civil War broke out, murder, quillage and all the methods of terror were called into play between Missourians and Kansans in the slavery extension and "squatter sovereignty" struggle between the two states. During the early years of the war there was little choice to be made between Jennison's "Jayhawkers" and Quantrell's "Guerrillas" in the matter of freebooting, indiscriminate killings and destruction of property. Jennison, nominally attached to the Federal

command, was as ruthless a raider as Quantrell with his bushwhackers. Bingham, as a captain in Van Horn's reserves in Kansas City, bitterly antagonized the rough-riding methods of Jennison and placed him in the same category as Quantrell. He hated them both, but Jennison, being a Kansan, came in for a larger share of hatred—and Bingham was a good hater.

When Gamble went into power in 1862 as governor of Missouri, Bingham became state treasurer, and from this official point of vantage he kept up his fight on the Kansans. In April, 1863, President Lincoln appointed General Schofield commander of the army of the frontier, with headquarters in St. Louis. Schofield, upon taking command, created the military districts of "the border" and "the frontier," and placed Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., a Kansan, in command of the former, with headquarters in Kansas City.

Ewing was a politician as well as a soldier—adept in both trades. He made a speech in Olathe in which he declared that he was determined "to prevent raids into Kansas, and to exterminate every band of guerrillas now haunting the region", and to that end he promised that he would "keep a thousand men in the saddle daily, and would redden with their blood every bridge path of the border until they would infest it no more." True, he promised also, although in less vigorous language, "to stop all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri." Bingham disliked and distrusted Ewing—and here the leitmotif of Bingham's painting, "Order No. 11," had its germinal.

On August 19, 1863, Quantrell, with his band and massacre its defenseless citizens. Six days later General Ewing, returning from a futile pursuit of Quantrell, issued his "General Order No. 11," from his headquarters in Kansas City. It was one of the most drastic military orders ever issued, considering the extent of territory covered. It was only partly approved by General Schofield, who later modified it. It called for the concentration of all persons, whether rebel or loyal in their sympathies, living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties and certain parts of Vernon County, into the military centers of Independence, Hickman Mills, Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville, Kansas City and Westport. The removal from their residences was to be accomplished within fifteen days. The harvested crops were to be delivered at these stations within that time, or they were to be destroyed in the fields. The loyal reconcentrated, upon proving their loyalty, were to be given certificates which would permit them to remain within the limits of the military stations—all others were to be driven out of the district.

The execution of this order sent a wave of wailing and lamentation over the district. Before Schofield modified the order it was executed with harshness and with typical border brutalities. It was a heyday for the

predatory bands from across the border. There were many needless killings, and the torch was often applied to fields and homes. For years after the war the district was a desolate wilderness.

Against the issuance of this order Bingham vehemently protested. It is said that he came from Jefferson City to Ewing's headquarters in Kansas City in a fine fervor of indignation, and when his protests were unheeded he made a vow that "he would make the author of that order infamous to posterity with his pen and his brush"—two instruments of publicity that he was able to wield deftly.

At the close of his term of office in Jefferson City in 1865 Bingham moved to Independence, Mo., and there, in a little log studio in the south part of the town, he began painting "Order No. 11." It was not completed in 1868. In 1877 Ewing was a candidate for governor of Ohio. Bingham took his painting to Ohio and exhibited it to the voters. He made speeches against Ewing and wrote numerous articles for the newspapers, recalling the terrors that had accompanied the execution of the hated proclamation. Ewing was defeated. Bingham had kept his vow. In the center of the painting he had placed the portrait of Ewing, the figure on horseback, facing the looted mansion.

Over in that socially forgotten part of Kansas City known to the pioneers as "Old Town" and to the moderns as "The North End", two venerable buildings whose historic associations are linked with this famous Bingham painting still stand. At the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets is the building once known as the Pacific hotel, now, with certain renovations, given over to mercantile establishments. During Civil War days and up into the 80s it was one of the most pretentious and widely known hotels between the Missouri River and the Rio Grande. For a time, during the Civil War, it served as the headquarters of General Ewing, who issued Order No. 11, and the tradition is that the order was written in a certain room on the second floor of the hotel, after a heated conference and over the vehement protests of many of Ewing's advisers.

Two blocks away, on the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, is a three-story brick structure, still keeping up a brave front beneath palimpsests of paint which date their original layers back half a century. On the top floor of this building Bingham had his studio for many years, removing there from Independence in 1869. It was there that the artist's brush limned the trouble-stirring figures of his noted painting in at least one copy of his original work, and there also he probably finished one of the two copies claimed as originals which had been begun in the old log studio in Independence. For there are two "originals" of the painting, each with a fair claim to precedence, curious as the statement may seem.

It is likely that no artist who ever lived worked under such severe han-



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dicaps of environmental, material and temperamental adjustments as did George Caleb Bingham. He wrought in troublous times, amid the passions of war and the confusions of reconstruction, into which the natural prejudices, sentimentalisms and irascibilities of a highly strung temperament became actively interposed. Bingham was a lone avator of the artistic spirit in a rude frontier region little given to objects of art and far removed from the center of material art supplies. This sturdy pioneer of Missouri art often had to use some queer makeshifts to find a material medium for the expression of his conceptions. Some of his pictures were painted on fragments of cardboard glued together, some on plain boards smoothed by his own hand, some on linen cloths laid over a board's backing. It was this habit of taking what material was handiest as a "canvas" that brought the two originals of "Order No. 11" into existence.

Bingham designed his painting to cover a canvas six feet and a half in length by four and a half in height. No canvas of that size being found available, he made a surface of walnut boards, over which he pasted pieces of canvas. He worked on the picture at intervals extending over three years, but before it was completed he found that the green boards had shrunk and that cracks were beginning to appear in his composition. Midway in the work, Bingham temporarily abandoned this first attempt and started the painting over again, this time using for a canvas two linen tablecloths spliced together. It is not unlikely that he worked on both pictures alternately at odd times, as it was his habit to have as many as half a dozen paintings in hand at the same time. At any rate, the tablecloth painting is said to have been the first completed, and it is from this copy that the Sartan engravings so familiar in Missouri households were taken. The finishing touches to the "walnut boards copy", first begun, were put on soon after, and, it is believed, in the old building at Third and Main streets where Bingham set up his studio in 1869. Here also he painted a replica of "Order No. 11", considerably reduced in size, but said to be equal in execution to the work in the two "originals".

The "walnut boards" painting is owned by Mrs. Joseph W. Mercer, and hangs in her home in Independence, Mo. The painting on the tablecloth passed into the possession of Col. R. B. Price and Maj. James S. Rollins of Columbia, Mo., Bingham's most intimate lifelong friends. It now is owned by Frank B. Rollins, a grandson of Major Rollins, and hangs in the front hall of his home in Columbia. The replica, or third copy, of "Order No. 11" was inherited by Roland Thomas of Kansas City and by him exchanged for another Bingham canvas owned by his brother, Robert Thomas, of Chicago, in whose possession it is now. As in the case of "Order No. 11", Bingham made several copies of many of his canvases and the question of originality has given rise to much controversy.

Though a resident of Missouri nearly all of his life, Bingham was not a Missourian born. His native

state was Virginia, where, in Augusta County, he was born on a large plantation on South River, March 20, 1811. His father, Henry Vest Bingham, was of Scotch parentage; his mother, Mary Amend, of German ancestry. In 1819, when Bingham was 8 years old, the family came to Missouri and settled in the old town of Franklin, in Howard County. The artistic streak was in Bingham from his earliest years—he was dabbling with pencil and improvised paints when 12 years old. For paints in his earliest ventures he used axle grease, vegetable dyes, brick dust—anything in the way of color or mixing medium that came to his hands. His early art training was desultory—mostly such hints and instruction as he could derive from copying the work of others and from traveling artists.

Bingham had a natural bent for portrait painting and painted hundreds of portraits. It was said at one time that "almost every Missouri home of consequence had its Bingham portraits, the family carriage, the family jewelry and the family burying ground." In 1837 Bingham went to Philadelphia to study in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Three years later he was in Washington, where he painted portraits of John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Van Buren and other statesmen some of them from sittings, some from photographs. In 1844 he returned to Saline County, Missouri, where he began the series of genre paintings of Missouri life that earned for him the title of "the Missouri Artist." Among these paintings were "The Jolly Flatboatmen", "Raftsmen Playing Cards", "The Stump Orator", "The County Election", "Canvassing for a Vote" and "The Verdict of the People". Before the outbreak of the Civil War Bingham made two trips to Europe and studied for a time in Dusseldorf, Germany. In 1860 he returned to Missouri. He died in Kansas City in 1879.

Bingham was a prolific worker. Hundreds of his canvases have been traced into the hands of present owners, scattered throughout various states, from New York to the Pacific Coast. Several originals are owned by Kansas Citizens. The Kansas City public library has several fine examples of his portraits, notably those of Mr. and Mrs. Benoit Troost and one of Bingham himself. These hang on the walls of the index room, south of the reference room.

### FLAMES SHOOT OUT OF COLD WATER POOL

Seattle, December 23.—Flames which shoot high in the air from a pool of cold salty water, in Green river canyon, 36 miles southeast of Seattle, are attracting much attention. Water in the pool, which is about six feet in diameter, sometimes sinks almost out of sight. Then it rises, troubled with the gas passing thru it. If a lighted match is thrown in while it is turbulent, fire rises.

At times the eruptions are particularly violent, throwing out rocks and sending flames 100 feet high. At rare intervals the geyser fails to work at all. These variations have not been explained.

A short distance from the geyser, flames play for two weeks at a time over water which bubbles up between rocks in a stream. Although the water in the geyser pool is salty, and contains many minerals, it is within ten feet of a perfectly fresh brook. Sulphur and fresh water springs are found near by.

This phenomenon is near the bank of Green river, from which Tacoma gets its water supply. Although rumors of "water that burns" had been spread by Indians and hunters, the place was inaccessible until a road was built in last year.

The only satisfactory way to determine the number of skins of furbearing animals taken annually in this country is to obtain a count before the pelts enter the trade, but this can be done, says the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, only by requiring the trappers to turn in an annual report of the number of each species taken. Several States already have such a provision in their fur laws, but not until every State has adopted some system of recording the annual catch will it be possible to

estimate the number of fur bearers taken annually. The license-report system, which is used in Minnesota, would provide not only a basis for an estimate of the total number and value of furs taken annually but would be also the best-known means for the registration and identification of trappers, for the renewal of licenses from year to year would depend on the filing of satisfactory returns on the previous season's catch.

I approach with reluctance the last burning question. Is woman's place in the home? It certainly is, but the difficulty lies in deciding whose home she wants to be in. Personally, whenever I see one that appeals to me, someone has beaten me to it.—Elsie Janis.

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## C. F. McMULLIN WILL PROBATED FRIDAY

The last will and testament of Chas. F. McMullin, drawn January 1, 1926, by H. C. Blanton and witnessed by Dr. G. W. Prsenell and H. C. Blanton, was probated before T. B. Dudley, probate judge of Scott County, Friday afternoon, January 8. This will was drawn after he had been shot and was made to supersede one made years ago.

Stripped of all legal phrases the will in substance is as follows:

All the property, real and personal left to his wife, Mrs. Mattie McMullin, during her life time, she to have all rents, profits, and income thereof, with power to sell, or encumber any of said property if occasion to do so arises.

At her death \$10,000 to go to each of Mr. McMullin's sisters, Mrs. Jane Mills, Mrs. Mollie Marshall, Mrs. Jno. Hunter, Mrs. J. M. Klein and Mrs. Bettie Matthews, and \$5,000 each to Leinard McMullin and to Marvin McMullin, sons of a brother; also \$10,000 to Mrs. Lula Townsend, the sister of Mrs. McMullin. Mrs. McMullin is to have the right to dispose of the balance of the estate after payment of said requests in any way she sees fit, such disposition to be made by her last will and testament.

Mrs. McMullin was appointed executrix to serve without bond.

## FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR MAN'S DEATH BY AUTO

Kennett, January 8.—Sherman Tippet was found guilty of manslaughter for the death of the Rev. C. O. Fitzpatrick of Dexter last spring, by a Circuit Court jury at Kennett today and his punishment was fixed at four years in the penitentiary.

It was charged that Tippet struck and run over the Rev. Fitzpatrick with an automobile on State highway No. 25 between Bernie and Dexter February 11, 1925. Tippet did not stop nor did he report the accident to officers, as required by law. The jury deliberated about one hour. Motion for new trial was overruled by Judge Dorris and an appeal was granted. The defendant offered no testimony.

The principal witness for the state was Curtis Tucker, who testified that he was with Tippet at the time of the accident and that he tried to get Tippet to stop after the car had run over Fitzpatrick and that the defendant refused to do so. He also testified that Tippet, after going about a mile up the road from the accident turned off the main highway and went along by-roads to Tippet's home so they would not be required to travel through any towns.

He testified that on a certain night a man named Hadesty came to Gideon, where he was living and at the point of a pistol compelled him to go to a place where Tippet was waiting in an automobile that they forced him into the car and was taken by them to Memphis, where they purchased a ticket to Albuquerque, N. M., and put him on the train and told him to stay out of Missouri. Tucker later came back to Memphis, where he was apprehended by Sheriff Barham of Stoddard County early in December and returned him to Missouri where he has been held in jail pending the trial of Tippet.

Tippet was convicted in the Circuit Court of Stoddard County in 1922 for manufacturing whisky and given the maximum sentence at that time from which he appealed but for failure to perfect his appeal it was dismissed. He was then confined in jail in 1924 to serve his sentence and was made a trusty and it is reported that during this time he took an active part in Republican politics in Stoddard County. After having served about four months of his time he was paroled by Gov. Hyde.

## MODERN WOODMEN ENJOYED BANQUET LAST WEDNESDAY

The Modern Woodmen of America had their annual installation and banquet Wednesday night of last week, with about forty present, including some out-of-town visitors from Dexter, Morehouse, Morley and Oran. After the installation and adoption of two new members, the Rebekahs served those present with one of their famous banquets of oyster stew and fried oysters, with all the trimmings. Everyone ate to their hearts content and feel very grateful to those who so graciously served them.

## YOUTH ATTACKED BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN IN ARKANSAS

Poplar Bluff, January 8.—Riggs Wesley, 21 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. M. Wesley of this city, lies in a serious condition in the Baptist Memorial Hospital in Memphis following an assault by two highwaymen 10 miles south of Memphis early Wednesday evening.

Wesley, a student of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga., had spent Xmas at home and started out Tuesday morning to walk back to Atlanta, except for rides he could pick up en route.

It was at Osceola, Ark., that two men in an automobile gave him a lift. When reaching a point in Arkansas near a long bridge over a swamp, the pair slugged Wesley, took \$33 from him, stripped him of his clothing except underwear and threw out of the automobile. He later was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to Memphis.

Washington.—New floor placed on St. John's bridge.

Mrs. James Kevil went to St. Louis last Saturday.

E. E. Hudson and daughter Josephine left Friday for St. Louis on business and to see "The Miracle".

F. J. Lynch, P. A. Adams and B. F. Smith of this division of the Highway Department, have been called to Jefferson City to work in the laboratory, it being customary at this time of year to use men of the material departments for this purpose.

For several years the late Dr. W. T. Patterson, of this city, produced hundreds of turkeys and sold the chicks and eggs throughout the West to poultry fanciers. This bird has just reached the East, so it seems, as a press dispatch from Boston tells of the fact that a bird new in poultrydom in that city was entered in a poultry show and made a big hit without knowing it. The dispatch says the bird looks more like a buzzard than a turkey, it crows like a rooster and hasn't a gobbler in his bag of tricks. The birds attracted a great deal of attention.—West Plains Gazette.

## DOUG RAY GETS LIZZIE BACK AGAIN

The car of Doug Ray, that was stolen in front of Dudley's Place last Sunday evening, was found near Bird's Point, where it had been abandoned by the miscreant in some man's yard. Mr. Ray says he was not busy the evening they took the car and would gladly have taken them that far had they but asked him.

Sheriff Barham informed The Statesman over the phone that he had a new warrant for murder against Riley and went to Lavalley yesterday to rearrest Riley, who was too sick to be moved, and he made a \$2000 bond, after the shooting. Yesterday Riley's bond was put at \$25,000.

Mr. McMullin was buried at Sikeston yesterday afternoon, an immense crowd of his friends from all over this section attended to show him last honors.—Dexter Statesman.

Herman Smith, who has been visiting his parents in Brookhaven, Miss., returned to Sikeston Friday.

Will Douglas, of the Consumers' Supply Company, has been out of the store several days, threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Belle Duncan of St. Louis has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brummitt of Sikeston, after attending the funeral of C. F. Curtis at Charleston. Mrs. Duncan will spend a few days at Lutesville, before returning to her home.

Among those from out-of-town who attended the funeral of Chas. F. McMullin's funeral last Thursday afternoon were: Mrs. I. B. Miller, Prof. S. H. Moore and son Stewart, Miss Edna Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter and son, Jack, all of Cape Girardeau; Ed Stewart of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Grojean, Mrs. Charles Liles, Mrs. Ed Crowe, Mrs. Ray Oliver, Dexter; Mr. and Mrs. Tilman Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Commerce; Allan Harrison, Morehouse and Marvin McMullin, Columbus, Ohio.

## SIKESTON MAN DIED IN LOG CAMP NEAR BRAGG CITY

In a communication from J. J. E. Looney, Justice of the Peace at Bragg City, he advised us of the recent death of a man by the name of John West, whose home is supposed to be in Sikeston. The man died in a logging camp of the A. B. Smith Lumber Co., about a mile west of Bragg City and a half-mile south of Ogden. The man, who was 56 years old, was batching in a tent on the job, at the time of his death, and we are informed he had \$530 in his pocketbook when found. He also left a gold wagon and team. He was buried January 3 at Hayti. Deceased is supposed to have one son, but to date this relative has not been located.—Kennett Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate and daughter went to St. Louis last Friday to stay over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Helton of Cape Girardeau spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. David Lumsden.

## CHARGED WITH ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL

Allen Royal from about La Valle, in Stoddard County, swore out a warrant before S. E. Lankford, Justice of the Peace at Essex, against Robert Miner, charging him with assault with intent to kill Frank Riley at the Riley home near La Valle on January 1, 1926, and said warrant was served on Miner Friday afternoon by Constable Johnson of Essex. Miner was taken before Squire Lankford, who placed him under \$2000 bond to appear for a hearing in Lankford's court Tuesday, January 12, at 10:00 a. m. Ed Bean, Elmer Grant, William Simpson and Joe L. Matthews qualified as bondsmen.

This is another angle of the case, wherein C. F. McMullin was shot by Riley and later died from the shot gun wounds at a hospital in Cairo. Miner was the riding boss or foreman for Mr. McMullin and was present when the shooting took place. The arrest of Miner was the first intimation that he was in any way implicated in the affair, except as an innocent bystander, and looks like a plot of some kind to make it appear that Riley was the injured party to the shooting. The actions of the sheriff of Stoddard County in his delay in arresting Riley, also looks like there was a negro in the wood pile somewhere. The sheriff may have had good and sufficient reasons for his dilatory tactics, but if Riley was as innocent as he is claiming, he should have called for a prompt hearing. To an outsider it doesn't satisfy.

## KILLED HIS FRIEND TWENTY YEARS AGO

Springfield, January 8.—Jim Sublett is a free man today after 20 weary years of wandering about the country with a murder charge hanging over his head.

Sublett killed Joe Dillard, an old friend, with a bullet intended for another during an argument in 1905. He immediately left the country, and although a nation-wide search was instituted he was never apprehended.

The agony suffered by Sublett over the killing of his friend and the terrors of constant flight led him to surrender several weeks ago at Chaffee. He was placed in jail at Galena, Mo.

The story told by the prisoner was his many friends. Relatives, including the wife and daughter of the slain man, visited Sublett in his cell and all kindness was shown him. Public sympathy grew rapidly during his incarceration, and at last Judge Stewart and Prosecuting Attorney Hicks, meeting with relatives and other officers, agreed to waive the charges and Sublett was released, once more a free man. He returned to his home at Piney, Ark.

Sublett surrendered to authorities at Chaffee several weeks ago. He told them of the slaying and how he had been a fugitive from justice for many years. An old and broken man, he said, he desired to surrender and take his punishment.

He had been employed for the previous several months with a road construction company near Chaffee and had been known by another name.

Sublett confirmed stories of the slaying 20 years ago, but declared that the bullet he had fired was intended for another.

## CAIRO BRIDGE BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Washington, January 7.—A bill granting the states of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky authority to build bridges across the Mississippi and Ohio rivers near Cairo, Ill., was passed today by the Senate.

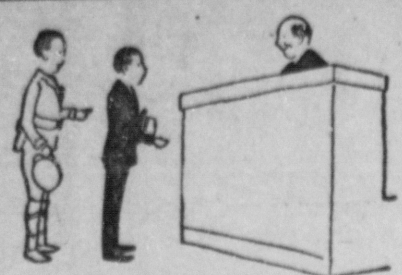
Mrs. Clay Stubbs entertained a number of friends from Cape Girardeau Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lumsden and children of Union City, Tenn., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. David Lumsden of this city.

Mrs. Joe Allen and babe, who have been visiting with Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Rhodes for several weeks, returned to their home in St. Joe, last Friday.

Wives of other husbands take heart when he forgets your birthday, for Vice-President Dawes had to be reminded of the birthday of Mrs. Dawes by someone else presenting her a bouquet after his address to a dedicatory banquet of the Hamline M. E. Church of Washington.





## A Good Judge!

Judge: "What's the charge, officer?"

Officer: "Speeding, sor."

Judge: "What have you to say?"

Prisoner: "Why, Judge, I was just hurrying down to see the new *Emery* shirts."

Judge: "Discharged—wait a minute and I'll go with you!"

BUCKNER-RAGSDALE STORE CO.

## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT SKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates: Display advertising, per single column inch, net .....25c  
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The Standard would be glad to see it come to pass that the Board of Aldermen would revise and change the city ordinances to show there was no such a thing as a fine of "one dollar". That all police officers be given a salary only and all costs to go into the city treasury. That the police judge and the mayor be the one and same person on a salary sufficient to give his entire time to it. That such fines as are placed on first offenders would have both a fear and a respect for the law. That all drunks, of whatever class, be locked in jail until 9:00 o'clock the following morning in order that they might be sober and in condition to realize what humility goes with a "jake jag", and then be fined from \$25 to \$100 with costs. That those who choose the jail to paying fines, shall wear a ball and chain and require to dig ditches in the City Bone Yard to bury the tin cans and other rubbish. That a jail sentence meant hell instead of a place to rest. That instead of small fines for "milk-purposes" there would be large fines for street repair purposes. As soon as men declare for such programs the sooner will Skeston be a better place to live.

The Standard editor has been asked to express his opinion on comments of The Herald editor against the arming of negroes on the farms in order to protect themselves from some imaginary foe. We will let it be known very plainly, that we stand teeth and toenail with The Herald editor on this subject. We are told that nearly every negro shack in this section is an arsenal and the negro is easily excited. Why any white man should encourage the arming of negroes is beyond us. The white farmer now knows that there is no danger of irresponsible whites attempting to run the negroes out of the country. The white man who approves, without encouraging, the arming of negroes will be the first to regret it.

Every citizen, whether he is a day laborer or a millionaire, is interested in three common problems: First, bread and butter for himself and his family; second, business conditions throughout the State, the nation and the world which will permit peaceful and profitable operation of industry and farming; third, the investment of capital in business enterprise which furnishes steady employment for labor. By an understanding of these questions on the part of the general public, a sound business balance is maintained, and uninterrupted employment assured.

Not only has the Coolidge "prosperity" struck Missouri, but it also is being felt in Iowa. In Congressman Dickinson's district in that state, twelve banks have failed within a short time of four weeks. And this is only one of eleven districts in Iowa and they are failing in every district. Too much politics in the banking department of the state, and not enough "hoss" sense.—West Plains Gazette.

Claimed that more neighborly spirit should be shown. The boys anyway are willing to call on all the pretty girls.

## THIS WEEK IN MO. HISTORY

Floyd C. Shoemaker

"It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the Sovereign People of Missouri, who through their Delegates in Convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day ordained.

"That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free.

"Now therefore by authority of the supreme power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri:

"I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim:

"That henceforth and forever, no person within the limits of the State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty except such as the law may prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God".

With these words of Governor Thos. C. Fletcher, issued in the form of a proclamation on January 11, 1865, was slavery in Missouri brought officially to an end. The proclamation in itself is unique in that it was issued eleven months and twelve days before the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, providing for national freedom of slaves. But the proclamation of Governor Fletcher marked the climax of a movement which had been steadily growing in Missouri, havig as its ultimate objective the abolishment of slavery. Governor Fletcher gave this movement concrete expression by issuing his proclamation, which followed close upon the heels of the action taken in the same day by the State Constitutional Convention in their 60 to 4 vote abolishing slavery in Missouri.

Governor Thomas Fletcher was peculiarly fitted for the task of officially proclaiming emancipation for Missouri slaves. Paradoxically enough, he was the product of a slave-owning family, which emigrated from Maryland to Herculaneum, Mo., where, on January 22, 1827, Fletcher was born, the first native-born Missouri governor. His strong opposition to the slavery institution was evidenced in his political career, for he almost immediately became affiliated with the anti-slavery Republican party. Elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, he was a strong advocate of Abraham Lincoln's nomination. Through the Civil War, he aided the Union cause in various capacities, serving as assistant provost-marshal general till 1862, assisting in recruiting and leading troops in active warfare, and rapidly advancing in rank until the end of the war, at which time he held the commission of "brigadier general of the volunteer army". While leading a brigade in Sherman's "March to the Sea" Fletcher was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for governor of Missouri, and was elected to that position in the November election. This gave him the opportunity of officially proclaiming the end of slavery in Missouri, as Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation applied only to those territories in armed rebellion, and the thirteenth amendment was still eleven months distant.

But after all, Governor Fletcher's proclamation was little more than a formal declaration of what already existed. With the opening of the Civil War, slavery in Missouri began to decline rapidly. It was too easy for a slave to run away to a free state or into the Union army. More than ever the demand for emancipation spread, and under the stress of conducting the war the opponents of emancipation could offer but little opposition.

Slavery had never been able to get the foothold in Missouri which it gained in southern states. Whatever success it enjoyed here was centered in the few counties along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers where conditions were such as to permit the advantageous use of slave labor. Missouri never adopted the plantation system to any extent, and it was only in this system that slaves could profitably be used. Then, too, Missouri's population was chnaging. The steady influx of northern and German settlers, nearly all of whom were opposed to slavery, strongly militated against the institution. These influences combined to make slavery a secondary consideration in Missouri as compared with the important position it held throughout the south. While in such states as Mississippi the slaves comprised 55 per cent if the total population in 1860, Missouri's slave population numbered 115,000 in a total population of 1,182,000 or only 9.7 per cent. Though it is difficult to get anything like an accurate estimate of the value of Missouri slaves after the beginning of the war, still up to 1863, at least, values remained fairly stable. The average value if a slave varied from three to five hundred dollars, so it is safe to assume that the total loss suffered by Missouri slave-owners with the aboli-

tion of slavery was in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000.

It is interesting to compare the Missouri slave with his brother in the southern states. The Missouri slave seems to have had a much easier lot than his southern contemporary, as evidenced by the stock threat of the slave-owner to an un-erly slave that he would be "sold south". The slave in Missouri enjoyed rights which, though not equal to those of his owner, were certainly very liberal as compared with those of slaves in other parts. He, technically at least, had some rights at his bar of justice if his master did not adequately feed and clothe him. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to how much weight this law carried. As one newspaper correspondent of the time expressed it: "The condition of their (Missouri) slaves, when compared with most countries where slavery is tolerated, is not hard or severe. Their labor is not great, or painful, they are allowed many privileges, and are well clothed and fed.

## SAM HOUSTON'S DUELING

There are few odder heroic figures in the pioneer history of America than Sam Houston. Successively, he was by adoption a Cherokee; lieutenant under Andrew Jackson in the Creek War; U. S. Senator from Tennessee and later Governor of that State. He was commander-in-chief of the Texan Army and conqueror of Santa Anna; twice President of the Republic of Texas; U. S. Senator from the State; Governor until his deposition in 1861 for fighting the secessionists. He died in 1863.

Says a contemporary of him, when Sam Houston was a member of the Senate from Texas; "He was large of frame, of stately carriage and dignified manner, and had a lion-like countenance capable of expressing the fiercest passions. His dress was peculiar, but it was becoming to his style. The conspicuous features of it were a military cap, and a short military cloak of fine blue broadcloth with blood-red lining. Occasionally he wore a vase and picturesque sombrero and a Mexican blanket—a sort of ornamented bed-quilt".

Egotism was well developed in Houston. He dressed in the mode but always with a Houstonian touch—the sombrero or serape. If he pleaded the case of his Indian brothers he would dress in full Cherokee regalia. His typical signature was read by friend and foe alike just as he intended it to be: I Am Houston!

He was admitted to the bar after studying law for six months. It was a day when personality and the gift of gab—both prominent qualities in Houston—were more important than a knowledge of Blackstone. Houston was quite successful in the law, but his furious temper and caustic tongue brought many quarrels and so, in the day of the code duello, many challenges. But he had little use for duels and his own ways of avoiding them in a time when refusal of a challenge was almost a confession of cowardice.

When a wrathful friend challenged him in person, Sam Houston remarked whimsically—

"Well, I should like to know, if a man can't abuse his friends, who in—he can abuse!"

The friend laughed despite himself and that incident closed bloodlessly. But another challenge was more insistent and more formal. His second hounded Houston until in desperation the latter turned to his secretary and asked solemnly how many affairs of honor were on file. After much business of shuffling papers, the secretary replied—

"Thirteen".

Sam Houston nodded gravely and turned to the second.

"Sir", he said courteously, "your principal's challenge is hereby accepted. You will notify him that his case has been assigned Number Fourteen on my list. As soon as the preceding thirteen have been settled, we shall notify you".

It is not of record that Houston ever worked down the list to fourteen. —Adventure Magazine.

## MERIT COUNTS

Governor Sam A. Baker continues his policy of picking out the right men for responsible positions. Some time ago we called attention to three appointments that showed clearly that Governor Baker is not permitting partisan politics to sway him, but is considering only the special qualifications of men.

His reappointment to the State Highway Commission of Col. Chas. D. Matthews, Jr., again proves the determination of the Governor to select men of ability regardless of their political activity. As a political worker Col. Matthews has no standing that we know of, but his record shows him to be a business man of the highest character and his work on the Highway Commission entitles him to special commendation. The reappointment of Col. Matthews meets the approval of every one who

wishes to see the highway program continue as it has been going.

In many respects Missouri does not measure up to the position occupied by more progressive states, but in the building of highways our state takes a back seat for none. That Theodore Gary was the right man for chairman of the Commission there is not the least doubt, and that Col. Matthews was a capable aid in every way there is also no doubt. These two men have carried the burden from the beginning and it has been a great burden. Since they took charge the department has been built up. The chief engineer was secured and hundreds of skilled assistants were employed. More than 80 millions of dollars have been spent so far without ever a charge of graft or misuse of a dollar being raised by anyone. Every county in the state has been dealt with and only one was sufficiently aggrieved to file a legal protest, which was recently declared unfounded. No commission of any kind ever made a finer record, and consequently Missouri is getting a system of highways second to none and the work is proceeding as rapidly as could possibly be expected.

In retaining Col. Matthews on the Commission Governor Baker has approved this record and has let every man in the department know that merit alone counts. In his appointment of two new members of the Commission he has shown that he wants the work to continue as it has been going. J. R. Davis of Nevada, who was appointed to take the place of Mr. Connett, was an unknown quantity to start with, but evidently Governor Baker knew his man. Mr. Davis is proving that he is fully capable of doing his part. Hugh Stephens is one of the outstanding business men of the state and his appointment, like Col. Matthews', was unanimously approved.

The State Highway Commission is now set to break all previous records in 1926, and with such support as Governor Baker is giving it, Missouri is destined to be pulled out of the mud in short order.—Cape Missouri-an.

People urged to hold out the hand of friendship, but the one held out for tips is often the only one you see.

## AMERICA ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

What was to become of the disorganized remnants of the American army at Quebec, following their disastrous defeat of December 31, 1775, with Richard Montgomery their leader, killed; Benedict Arnold, their second in command, wounded; Daniel Morgan, Arnolds stalwart Virginia captain, a prisoner; and upwards of one-half of their total force, never numbering more than 900, either killed in action, imprisoned in Quebec, or victims of smallpox.

It is a dreary picture, this, but there was one touch of chivalry in it that stodd out in bold relief. The knight in this incident was Sir Guy Carleton, the British commander. He and other British officers had known and admired Montgomery when he fought with them at the capture of Quebec from the French by the British in 1759, for Montgomery was at that time in the British army. Learning of Montgomery's death, Carleton sent out men to find his body. They found it in the snow where Montgomery had fallen and brought it into the city and there it was buried in a suitable casket at sundown 150 years ago in a grave next to that of Carleton's wife, following a burial service read by a military chaplain. Carleton and several of his officers were present. There the body remained forty-two years, when it was removed to New York City and deposited in its present place beneath a memorial erected by order of congress in St. Paul's church.

The Americans who had been captured in the streets of Quebec December 31 were placed in close confinement, the officers in somewhat better quarters than were selected for the privates. The captors expressed amusement, if not disgust, when they surveyed their captives, but treated them well. Said one British officer: "You can have no conception what kind of men composed their officers. Of those we took, one major was a blacksmith, another a hatter; of their captains, there was a butcher, a tanner, a shoemaker, a tavern keeper, etc., yet they pretended to be gentlemen".

The great question in the American camp outside the city, "What next?

Is all lost, or is there still hope that Quebec can be taken?" The first answer, and the one which prevailed for the time being, was given by Arnold. "I have no thought", he said, "of leaving this proud town until I first enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceedingly painful, but it is now easy, and the surgeon assures me that it will be well in eight weeks. Providence, which has carried me

through so many dangers, is still my protector. I am in the way of my duty and know no fear".—K. C. Star.

A stranger one day this week tried to get the storekeeper at Bounding Billows to do some advertising, but the storekeeper told him he didn't crave any undue excitement around his place, as the stovepipe was about ready to fall down anyhow.

## Fast Overnight Service

to

## CHICAGO

by Way of St. Louis on

## The SOUTHERNER

¶ Late afternoon departure from Southeastern Missouri points, early morning arrival in Chicago. Through standard drawing-room sleepers, Poplar Bluff to Chicago.

DAILY SCHEDULE	
Lv. Charleston	4:20 p. m.
Lv. Skeston	4:45 p. m.
Lv. Dexter	5:49 p. m.
Ar. Poplar Bluff	6:50 p. m.
Lv. Poplar Bluff	7:00 p. m.
Ar. St. Louis	11:25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	
Chicago & Alton	7:45 a. m.
Wabash	7:35 a. m.

¶ For tickets, through sleeping car reservations and further information, consult local ticket agent or communicate with

W. F. Miller,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R. CO.  
1650 Railway Exchange Bldg.  
St. Louis, Mo.



# Ford

## NATIONAL SHOW WEEK

### JANUARY 9-16

## Exhibiting the Improved Ford Cars and Featuring the Latest Ford Equipment

Even though you have already seen and inspected the improved Ford cars, you will be interested in seeing the Display which we have arranged for this week.

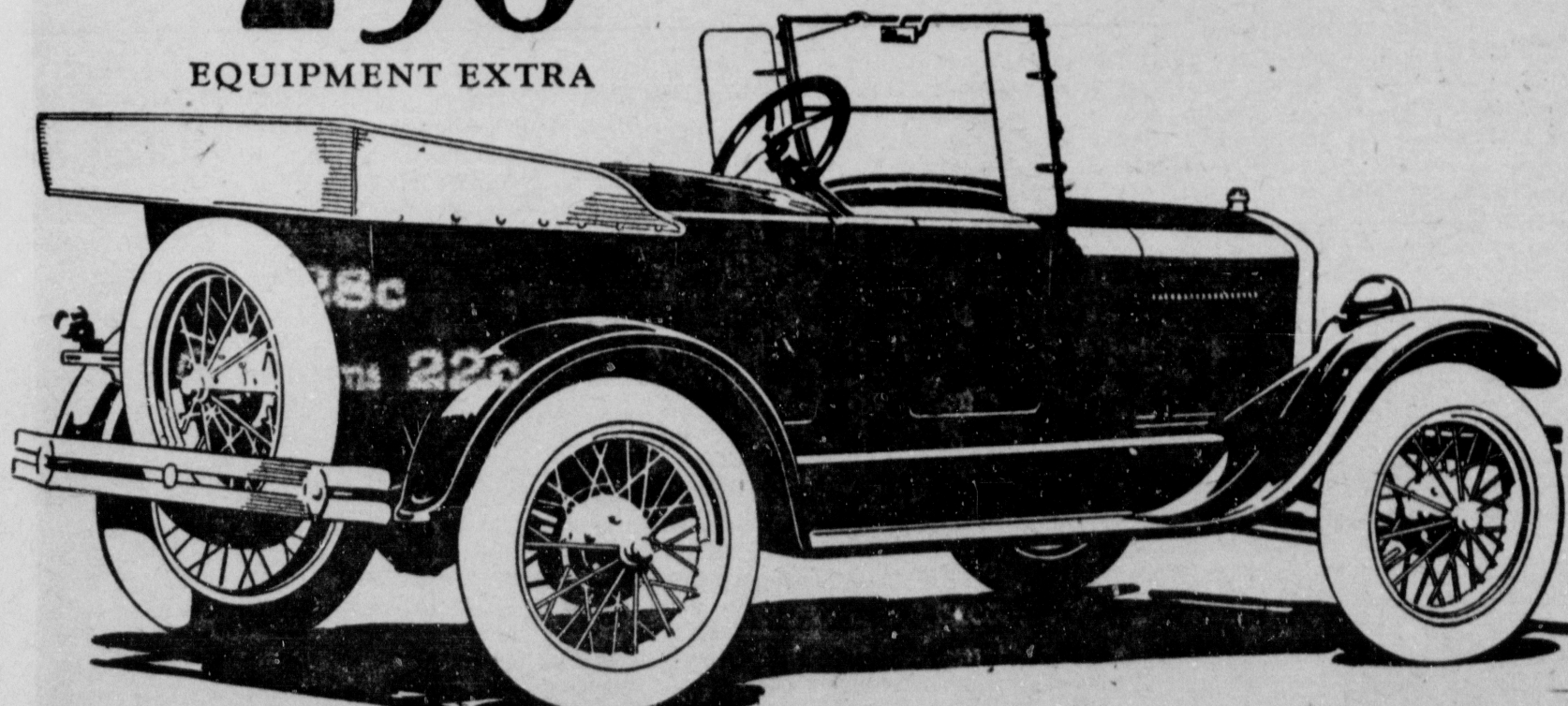
We are exhibiting the improved Ford cars and featuring the latest

Ford equipment. You have never seen more strikingly good-looking cars than the ones we are showing.

This is the finest public exhibition of Ford passenger cars ever held. Regardless of how familiar you may be with Ford values—see this Display. It is something entirely new. Come any time this week.

TOURING CAR  
\$290  
EQUIPMENT EXTRA

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.



Runabout . \$260 Coupe . \$520 Tudor Sedan \$580  
Fordor Sedan . \$660  
Closed cars in color. Demountable rims and starter extra on open cars  
All prices f. o. b. Detroit



## BURGLARS ABROAD SATURDAY NIGHT

Saturday night a burglar or burglars visited a number of offices in the Peoples Bank Building and Sikeston Trust Company Building, opened safes, fire proof vaults, desks, etc., turning everything upside down, presumably looking for money.

In the Peoples Bank Building the offices of H. C. Blanton were entered, his fire proof cabinet opened, a fire proof box pried open, his desk drawers entered and papers muddled up. Some small change was gotten and a few stamps. The next room, occupied by H. A. Smith, insurance agent, was entered and ransacked. The same of the next room west, occupied by W. P. Wilkerson. Then into the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co. offices adjoining where desks were searched.

Over in the Trust Company Building Dr. Presnell's office was gone over thoroughly and just across the hall in the same building, the office of Judge T. B. Dudley was gone through. Little, if anything, was taken and the question now is: Why should anyone who was looking for money or money values, enter these offices when so many store rooms with merchantable goods could have been entered with the same effort? Or did someone enter H. C. Blanton's office and that of Dr. Presnell, expecting to find important papers on the shooting and death of C. F. McMullin, and used the other offices breaking as a blind?

Here is where a real sleuth is needed to go thoroughly into this matter as well as into matters that might have led up to it.

## SIKESTON CAN BOAST OF ALMOST PURE WATER

About Thursday of this week the new water supply will be cut into the reservoir and Sikeston will have drinking water that lacks but a fraction of being 100 per cent pure. Many have noticed the change in the hydrant water already and the new well not connected. The change came about in this way. The new well was driven down within 9 feet of the old wells and when the casings of the new well were put in, a space two inches was left on the outside of the casing and the water from the 412 foot depth not only came up to within 13 feet of the top on the inside of the pipe, but came up on the outside to the same level. The pump working in the old well drew the deep water through the sand strata from the new well and that is why many users believed the deep well water had been connected.

The following analysis was made of the two wells at different times by J. C. Woods, chemist at the Scott County Mill laboratory:

The figures as listed below are parts per million. The column headed "New City Water", is from the new artesian well. The column marked "Old Water", is from an analysis made previously on the city water.

New City Water	
Total solids	168
Organic Matter and Oils	None
Chlorides	1.5
Iron and Aluminum	13
Silica	.8
Calcium	.70
Magnesium	None
Phosphates	None
Calcium Sulphate	None
Odor	None
Turbidity	Clear
Total Hardness	30
Temporary Hardness	24
Permanent Hardness	6

Old Water	
Total solids	367
Organic Matter and Oils	None
Chlorides	.77
Iron and Aluminum	Not made
Silica	Not made
Calcium	Not made
Magnesium	None
Phosphates	None
Calcium Sulphate	None
Odor	Slight
Turbidity	Milky on standing
Total Hardness	343
Temporary Hardness	74
Permanent Hardness	260

From the above analysis it would appear that we have a very good water, with a purity of 99.83 per cent.

## ROBT. MINER PRELIMINARY POSTPONED TO THURSDAY

The preliminary hearing of Robert Miner, charged with assault with intent to kill Frank Riley that was to have been heard before Squire Lankford at Essex, Tuesday morning, at 10:00 o'clock, has been postponed until Thursday, January 14, at 10:00 o'clock. This was made necessary because the prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County could not be present the day previously set.

Mrs. J. W. Pettit is home after a visit in Augusta, Ark.

Cornelia and Virginia Randol are unable to be in school because of severe colds.

## SIKESTON BOYS WIN AND GIRLS LOSE

Last Friday the Sikeston boys defeated the Charleston quintet in a hard fought game by a score of 22-13. From the time the first whistle blew until the final one, the Sikeston boys were displaying basketball that the Charleston boys were unable to stop. The first quarter ended with a field goal by Albright and a foul goal from Smith and Trousdale. In the second quarter Trousdale made 3 points for the locals and Smith caged two field goals, ending the first half with a score of 13-4 in favor of Sikeston.

The third quarter was one hard fought. The guards were giving the Sikeston crowd thrills with their unperceivable guarding machine. Trousdale scored another free toss and Charleston scored a field goal, making the quarter end 14-6.

In the final stretch of the game, Smith uncorked his basket shooting ability and caged four field goals before Charleston realized what it was all about. The game ended with Sikeston on the big end of the score with 22 points and Charleston 13.

The line-up:

Sikeston line-up: Trousdale and Smith (Capt.), forwards; Albright, center; Marshall, guard; Fox, guard.

Charleston line-up: Nolen and Brown, forwards; Bar-

ton, center; Jones and Lee, guards. Subs for Sikeston: Skillman for Trousdale, Williams for Albright, Trousdale for Skillman, Albright for Williams.

Charleston Subs: Childers for Lee, Oversham for Barton (out on personals), Lee for Oversham.

Time out: Sikeston 1, Charleston 2. Time—55 minutes.

The girls teams took the floor first. The two teams looked to be well matched, judging from size, and general warming up ability. The Charleston girls' uniforms made a striking appearance. The uniforms consisted of a blue and white jersey with the name of "Charleston" printed across the front and a pair of blue felt trousers. The local girls were equal in their array. Their red jerseys and white bloomers made a very pretty outfit.

The game started off with a bang. Sikeston drew first blood and through the medium of goals made by Freeman and Mount, led at the close of the first half, 6-5.

Charleston came back strong in the second half and won 12-9.

The deplorable thing about the loss of the girls' game was the inability of the local misses to locate the basket from the free throw line. Nineteen times the Charlestonites fouled and nineteen times did the locals get free throws at the basket. Only one try was successful, and that was made by Virginia Freeman. The girls, however, showed a wonderful im-

provement since that displayed in their opening game against Ilmo.

The Sikeston girls' line-up: Freeman, right forward; Mount, left forward; F. Baker, center; M. Baker, right center; Gilbert, right guard; Trousdale, left guard.

Charleston line-up: Ford, right forward; Smith, left forward; Downs, center; Howlett, right center; Baxter, right guard; Davis, left guard.

The next game for the locals will be played in Sikeston High gymnasium, next Friday with the Morehouse boys and girls as the opponents. The Morehouse boys have played five games and won four this season. They boast of a basketball player of no mean ability in Averett, who is now playing his third year on the team. The Morehouse girls have not lost a game so far this season, and those who have seen them play, say they have the classiest team in this section, except possibly Ilmo.

Let's go Sikeston. Next Friday, January 15, Morehouse plays Sikeston a double header here.

Joe Griffith of Dexter spent Sunday in Sikeston with his mother, Mrs. Mary Griffith.

The fire department was called out Saturday night on two different occasions to extinguish burning cars. The first car was not badly burned, owner unknown, but the second, a Chevrolet sedan, owned by a negro of Cape Girardeau was completely ruined.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN POWELL DIED THURSDAY, JANUARY 7

Bronchial pneumonia was the final illness that caused the death of Martin Van Buren Powell at his home in this city Friday, January 8, 1926. Mr. Powell had been in poor health for the past ten years, but his wonderful will power kept him going.

He was born in 1849 in Illinois and came to this city 30 years ago, where he has since resided. He had been married twice by the first wife, two sons were born. John Powell of Campbell, Mo., and Charles Powell of Fowler, Calif. His second wife was Mrs. Larry McCoy of El Dorado, Ill., to whom he was married 35 years ago. To this union was born one son, Robert Powell, who with the two older sons were with him at the time of his death.

The funeral services were held at the home Friday afternoon, Rev. S. P. Brite officiating, after which the remains were buried in the Sikeston Cemetery.

Mr. Powell was a splendid citizen and his passing was regretted by a host of relatives and acquaintances.

Among those who attended the Grainger Piano Recital at Cape Girardeau Sunday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stallcup, Miss Elizabeth Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Ellis, Miss Lucille Runge, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blanton, Miss Myra Tanner.

## MISSSES BOWLING AND PUTNAM ENTERTAIN WITH BRIDGE

Misses Lillian Putnam and Jessie Bowling entertained with a bridge party last Friday night at the home of the former. Five tables of bridge were enjoyed and an excellent lunch was served. Mrs. Earl Johnson won the highest honors. The guests were:

Mrs. Roy V. Ellis, Mrs. Ruth Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Roger Bailey, Mrs. Frank Schulte, Mrs. L. L. Conatser, Mrs. Jean Hirschberg, Misses Ruby Evans, Thelma Shy, Lydia Chaney, Lucille Runge, Ruth Wilkerson, Maude Herring, Madge Davis, Nellie Hayden, Anna Johnston, Irene Caldwell, Georgia Jennings, Kathryn Smythe, Lucy Godsy, Lee Baker.

Mrs. Kate Harris and daughter, Miss Margaret, left for Dallas, Tex., where Miss Harris has a position as teacher in the schools. Mrs. Harris will remain with her daughter during the school year.

Will Douglas and Miss Martha Williamson were married Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church by Rev. Jno. Ensor. Mrs. Lillian Miller and Miss Justine Miller were the only ones witnessing the ceremony.

Mrs. J. R. Harper and daughters, Misses Ella and Della, motored to Cobden, Ill., Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Marshall of that place. Mrs. Sars Edmundsen of Chicago, mother of Mrs. Harper, will return with them.

## JEROME S. DOVER DIES SUDDENLY IN CHICAGO

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover were called Friday night and informed of the serious illness of their son, Jerome, who was attending the Furniture Market at Chicago. They departed via St. Louis, where they waited further news from the wife, who had gone to Chicago to be with her husband.

Early Saturday morning word was received that their son was rapidly failing and the following morning they were notified of his death, which occurred at 5:30, Sunday morning.

Jerome Sanford Dover was a Sikeston boy, educated in the Sikeston schools, who after graduation, went to St. Louis, where he became connected with the Foster Manufacturing Co., a nationally known concern, with which concern he has been steadily receiving promotion rapidly until he became interested in the ownership and ranked as their greatest producing salesman in the United States.

"Red" Dover, as he was known at home and over his territory which embraced the cities of the middle west, numbered his friends by legion and knew not the word enemy. Endowed with a will to live in the fullest sense of the word, he journeyed through this short span, spreading the happiness and good cheer that seemed a part of him. He entered into any endeavor, work or play, with a whole heartedness that bespoke his rapid rise in the business he chose and his passing will recall to his friends many bright spots in their lives that he was responsible for.

"Red" Dover was everybody's friend but his own. Afflicted with disease which to combat, required sacrifices, he declined to heed the advice of friends, saying "that life, at best is short and I've no time to lose in moping—I must be up and doing."

In 1917 he married Hester Carroll, who with his two children, Hester and Jerome, are left to mourn his passing.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dover and a brother to C. E., H. E., of Sikeston, Giles of Brooklyn, Girard of Tampa, Fla., Mrs. Woodard Baker of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Paul Bowman and Miss Lottie of this city.

The body was shipped to Sikeston for burial Wednesday afternoon, after the arrival of brothers and sisters who live in other States. This is the first break in a large family of grown children, five boys and three girls, having been sent to bless the union.

This family has always been as one, each ready and willing to sacrifice to help another. This is as it should be.

The Standard joins with friends in extending condolences to the bereaved ones.

## ELECTRIC PLANT MEN SCALDED AT THE CAPE

About 4:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon, C. Thornton and Joe Clinker, assisting in the reconstruction of the Missouri Utilities Company, Electric Generating Plant at Cape Girardeau, were scalded by steam coming from a sudden rupture in a pipe line on which they were working. The steam filled the building completely, driving everybody out of the plant. It exhausted the boilers to such an extent that the plant was required to shut down for a little while until new water could be put into the boilers and sufficient time could be given to clarify the atmosphere.

The two men were hurried to the St. Francis Hospital and we understand they are doing nicely. Their faces and hands were scalded the worst and in getting away from the fractured pipe, they fell about ten feet from a scaffold, so that it is not yet learned how serious the accidents are. It is reported, however, that the men will not be permanently injured.

This was the cause for the interruptions of the Electric Service Saturday night. The total electric load was thrown on the Poplar Bluff and Charleston plants, even including Cape Girardeau. It so overtaxed the plants as to cause them to disconnect themselves quite often, throwing all communities in darkness momentarily at various times.

## COTTON PICKERS DEFEAT CANALOU ON SATURDAY

The Sikeston Cotton Pickers added another victory to their list Saturday night by defeating the fast Canalou All-Star aggregation, 19-16.

It was the fastest and hardest fought game the Cotton Pickers have played this season, being either team's game until the final whistle.

Each member of the Cotton Pickers displayed fine basketball and with a little more practice the team should develop into one of the best in this part of the State.

Mrs. Sam Brady and Mrs. T. A. Wilson spent Tuesday in Cairo.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.Rates:  
Display advertising, per single col-  
umn inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Bank statements .....\$10.00  
Probate notices, minimum .....\$5.00  
Yearly subscription in Scott and the  
adjoining counties .....\$1.50  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.00

At the meeting of the City Council held Monday evening of last week, strict orders were given Chief of Police Kendall to see that the Railroad Park was not used to park wagons, trucks, used cars and automobiles. Did the Chief follow these orders? He did not. At one time Saturday afternoon, five wagons and three trucks were parked in the Park almost up to the center, where the flag pole formerly stood. At the east end of the Park a number of cars were backed on the Park for 20 feet. The Missouri Pacific officials expect to send their landscape man here in the early spring to fill in the old switch track and beautify same, but when he arrives and finds the sort of protection Skeston police have given the Park in the past, he would be justified in taking the next train out and report that Skeston failed to protect their property and it was useless to spend time and money on it. It is common talk that Skeston has a chief of police in name only, that he is but a pensioner of the city and no earthly use as an officer. Why give orders or instructions to a man with such a mind to ignore them? Why not let him stay at home and give orders to Old Man Grissom, he'll carry out the orders or break a leg in doing it. The members of the City Council confess that we have no chief of police, but have permitted him to draw \$125.00 per month right along instead of impeaching him for incompetency. Now, mind you, there is nothing against his morals or his honesty, he just doesn't know the job and never will. Who are you going to elect to succeed him at the April election.

Abandonment of the Ozarks by a considerable part of their population in the last few years has had the effect of bringing wild creatures back. Perhaps the wild creatures are really not any wilder than some of the people who left, but they are at least better game. The Piedmont Journal-Banner says a man living seven miles from Williamsville saw a herd of 25 deer tearing shocked corn down in one of his fields a short while ago and the Piedmont Register reports another herd of seven deer recently seen in that part of the State. The wild turkey is coming back. It is more numerous this year than it has been in a quarter of a century. Seven wild turkeys actually flew into Cuba, Mo., just before Christmas, and five of the Christmas turkeys served in that town were bagged through the window.—Clark McAdams in the Post-Dispatch.

Percy Grainger! What's in a name anyway? From his first name you might think he was a milk sop. From the last, a farmer. He is neither, he is a piano player and classed as America's best. He gave a recital at the Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau Sunday afternoon that lasted for more than an hour and during the entire time the great audience was so tense and silent that it was weird. Of course, being a country editor, we didn't know what he was playing or what it was about, but it was pleasing and at times saddening. He is an artist of high order and his program was enthusiastically received.

Members of congress are awakening to the fact that something must be provided for the farmer. Representative Thomas L. Rubey, Democrat, of the Sixteenth Congressional district, and Representative E. C. Ellis, Republican, of the Fifth Missouri district, have asked congress for relief and make no bones about it.—West Plains Gazette.

You may express yourselves about the short skirts in The Standard January 18, as we are going to print your opinions on that day if you will write us by Saturday, January 16. Men, don't let the women beat you to this, as names will not be used.

When the average Caruthersville man pays to be delivered from temptation he usually keeps one eye open to see if temptation is taking her powder puff out of her stocking.—Caruthersville Democrat.

Miss Chlo Fink, a former teacher in the Skeston High School, will probably be in Skeston soon to organize a class in advanced English.

## RUMBLINGS AT WASHINGTON

For years the farmer has swallowed the tariff hokum. Now he is fed up on it. That explains the trouble at Washington. The trouble is serious. So serious that the supposedly invincible Coolidge luck is staggering. Except for the farmer there would be no dissatisfaction with the Tariff Commission other than the chronic fault-finding of the Democrats. Except for the farmer the tariff law would be enjoying popularity-plus, marred only by Democratic discontent. But the farmer, an economic outcast, is a potent political factor. His anger is something no party in power can disregard. It must be appeased. How to do it is a burning question for the administration. Can it be done by the tariff? Apparently not.

The present tariff law, so far as it relates to agricultural products, was dictated by the farmers. The schedules were written by the special representatives of the farmers in Congress; by the farm bloc under the leadership of Senator Capper of Kansas. The farm bloc went into a log-rolling combination with the other beneficiaries of protection. But protection has failed to protect the farmer.

Just what is the farmer's grievance? Is he not sharing in the general prosperity? Admittedly, he had a hard time of it after the war. But those impoverished years, we have been told, have passed. Men who ought to know have publicly rejoiced and congratulated themselves on the farmer's recovery. Mr. Coolidge has repeatedly remarked the farmer's happier circumstances. Other eminent personages have reiterated the joyful note. But a dissenting voice is heard, one that carries a good deal of authority, too.

B. F. Yoakum, a member of the board of the Frisco Railroad Co., declared in an interview in the New York World a few days ago that "the American farmer is in a worse situation today than at any time in his history." \* \* \* The farmer was never so unprosperous and so much in debt as he is today. The farmer's situation, he said, "presents the greatest, most far-reaching and most perilous economic problem with which the American people are faced".

The middleman, according to Yoakum, is taking the farmer's profits. Under the wretched distribution system "the producer receives a return of less than a third of the wealth he produces, while the organized distributors get more than two-thirds of the dollar paid by the ultimate consumer for the farmer's products". As a consequence the farmer is now facing bankruptcy. The remedy, Yoakum contends, is contained in the Curtis-Aswell bill. This bill would grant a Federal charter under which the farmers would control the distribution factor of their business as well as the production factor. Every other big industry, he argues, controls both of these essential factors of successful commerce. So must the farmer if he is to prosper.

Yoakum's diagnosis of the farmer's malady is unquestionably correct. But just how the remedy which he proposes could furnish the desired relief is not clear. Eliminating the middleman and making the farmer a distributor by legislative enactment seems a pretentious undertaking. Yet it is certain that the farmer cannot be condemned to poverty in the midst of the plenty of which he is the source. It is certain, too, that the farmer cannot much longer be denied his equitable share in the nation's abundance. And if it is true, as Yoakum says, that "the farmer was never so unprosperous as he is today", then the present rumbling at Washington may well frighten the party leaders and may well disturb industrial capitalists. They presage an upheaval.—Post-Dispatch.

The Standard \$1.50, per year.

A record has been made by a Packard straight 8 making the trip from St. Louis City limits to Kansas City city limits in 5 hours and 59 minutes. This beats the locomotive for speed.—Kansas City Star.

Christmas Eve night at the dance given at Hunter's Hall in this city, about 15 overcoats and hats were reported missing when the dance was over. An effort was made by West Sherwood and those losing their coats to find the lost property. Milton Mann of this city, who lost a \$125 overcoat, notified the police in St. Louis to look out for the stolen property. Tuesday Mr. Mann was advised by the police that his overcoat was found in the possession of Preston Utterback in St. Louis, who attended the dance here that night. Deputy Sheriff Geo. A. Babcock went to St. Louis and brought the young man back, who has been released on a \$300 bond for his appearance before Squire Peter Smith on Friday, January 15, for a preliminary hearing. The young man does not deny taking the overcoat, but says he did so when he found that his overcoat was missing.—New Madrid Record.

## TWISTING HISTORY

Most of the things which the average American knows about American colonial history are not so, according to more than one modern authority, who, not content with the ex parte accounts of older writers, has gone back to search original sources. Everybody "knows", for instance, that Salem burned its witches. The truth is that something restrained New England authorities to executions of a more humane, if equally effective, type. Similarly, everybody knows that Virginia was settled by patrician cavaliers; gentlemen who immediately became great landed proprietors living like lords. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the early emigration to Virginia was of indentured servants, and to precisely this humble circumstance many an "old family" owes its introduction to America. \* \* \* The truth filters slowly through a populace long diverted with legends, most of which have the merit of being good stories even if lacking any foundation in fact. In an effort to triumph over the tenacity of the legends, it is to be suspected that some of the modern historians have set themselves deliberately to shock good people. The result of course is a new distortion of truth, upon an opposite bias. Much that has been written in the last few years respecting the absolute theocratic government of early New England is of this sort. It is perfectly true that the Northern colonies were ruled by their preachers; that this rule was often bigoted and harsh beyond the comprehension of moderns. What is overlooked is that the standards of one age are not those of another. The theocratic government left much to be desired, but at the least it was a government conducted by the best educated men of the community. What present-day state can claim as much?—Decatur (Ill.) Herald.

## OLD ARMY STUFF

Navy men sometimes wax enthusiastic over the fact that the traditions of their profession, certain particulars of ship business and so forth, have their origin in the fleets of Tyre and the navies of Solomon. That may be very true, but the proof thereof is rather slim.

The army, however, while some of the basic principles of battle have not changed since the days of Alexander, cannot trace many of its present customs beyond the invention of fire-arms. And it is surprising how many military terms originated at this time, and are still in use. The words "pistol", "howitzer", from the Czech language; "lance-corporal", from the Italian, and "sergeant" and "musket" from the French came into being at this time.

A lance-corporal was originally a man at arms, that is, a mounted man who had lost his horse and who was compelled to fight with the infantry, armed of course with his lance. As he was a superior type of fighting man, he would have some authority over his new comrades, though not as much as their own non-commissioned officers. Probably the work of these dismounted cavalymen was so valuable that the grade was made permanent, hence our modern lance-jack, a cross between a private and a corporal.

Musket is derived from mosquito. Early ordnance was always named for some bird, according to its size, of which the falcon and falconette are the most commonly known, so the musket, being the smallest of all, was named for the mosquito.

The aguilletes worn by staff officers and the more common fourragere of the French army, are relics of the time when musketeers wore cords around their shoulders from which were suspended small needles, for clearing the vent of their weapon. In the days when the pike and bow were the principal weapons of the foot-soldier, the musketeers were a sort of corps elite, distinguished by their shoulder cord, hence its present significance of honor.

Probably very few people know the origin of the three valleys fire over a grave as a final salute. This custom first originated in the early European infantry regiments, either the Swiss, or those of Gustavus Adolphus. It was the custom, when a man had disgraced the regiment, to make him run the gantlope, that is between two lines of his comrades, who struck at him with their swords, until he was killed. He was not allowed to be buried in consecrated ground nor to have the services of a priest, but a firing party fired volleys over his body, one for each of the Holy Trinity.—Adventure Magazine.

In an election held Monday morning for the Captaincy of the hoop team, the poll showed two favorites, Smith and Fox. Smith was elected Captain. Fox acted Captain during the Illinois game and Smith guided the team during the Charleston encounter. Here's wishing Smith luck, and that he may lead his team to a successful season.

MR. ARTHUR  
SAYS

## QUALITY

An element difficult to define but indispensable in worth-while men and merchandise.

Justrite Motor Oils and Gasoline are quality products in every sense of the word.

That is why an ever increasing army of automobile owners continue to call for these products.

## Justrite Oil Company

The Home of Better Gas and Oils

MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL  
REVIEW NEWS

St. Louis—General Electric Co. seeking site for erection of new plant.

Neosho—Paving of square and installation of white way lighting system completed.

Clayton—Country club to be constructed on Meramec River, near here.

Rockville—Bids opened for construction of new city hall.

Moberly—Grand Theatre recently destroyed by fire, to be replaced by new modern structure.

Hunter—New bridge completed across Coppermine Hollow.

DeWitt—Myers Bros. shipping 360 tons alfalfa to Memphis, Tenn.

Flat River—Cornerstone laid for new Beth El Temple.

Cassville—Work progressing on road from here to Galena.

Boonville—New Kemper gymnasium and swimming pool dedicated.

Rosebud—City plans to install new electric light system.

Appleton City—Up-to-date chicken hatchery will be established here.

Flat River—Bell Telephone Company purchases controlling interest in Lead Belt Telephone Co.

Marshfield—City to vote on installation of waterworks system.

Marshfield—Plans under way for establishing overall factory here.

Caruthersville—Arkansas-Missouri Power Co.'s new high power line from here to Walnut Ridge, will be completed at early date.

Princeton—Goodin & George shipped two carloads stock to Kansas City.

Clinton—Plans forming for constructing gunning factory here.

Bolivar—O. A. Hood setting out 600 apple trees in new 12-acre orchard.

Cameron—Marlan Oil Company planning to erect new filling station north of Darby Garage.

Chillicothe—Construction of new city hall to be under way soon.

Saint Clair—City votes for consolidated district.

Bethany—Construction work on state highway No. 11 north of here, resumed.

Hartsville—This place soon to have electric light service.

Irondale—Extensive lead deposits discovered recently on Yeargain farm and Eaton-Eversole lands near here.

St. Louis—Employment conditions greatly improved since last year.

Trenton—State to contract for additional highway improvement work in Grundy County.

Carthage—Property at corner Fourth and Maple Streets purchased by L. B. Harmon.

Cameron—Plans completed for the opening of Four Star Poultry Show. Mexico—Audrain County rural schools being greatly improved.

Humansville—Capacity of berry loading shed being doubled.

De Soto—Site being considered for erection of new high school building.

Rolla—Ozark Chamber of Commerce to boost Ozark section.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farris of Benton were in Skeston on business on Friday.

Mr. Townsend of Hot Springs, Ark., who with his wife, came to attend the funeral of Mr. McMullin, held in this city last Thursday, returned to his home Sunday. Mrs. Townsend will continue her stay here for several days with her sister, Mrs. McMullin.

EDISON SLEEPS MORE;  
WORKS 18 HOURS A DAY

Thomas A. Edison, in his 79th year, has taken to sleeping more and eating less. He sleeps as much as five to six hours a day, although for a period he cut this down to four hours. He therefore has only about 18 hours a day for work. His diet, according to an interview published yesterday in "Popular Science Monthly", brings the cost of living down very low.

Although his weight is 186 pounds without variation, the inventor eats at all meals the following combination: A piece of toast, one and one-half glasses of milk, a tablespoon of cooked oats and a sardine. He observes this menu for weeks at a time and then will change it slightly, though he never eats anything more hearty.

In his laboratory he is engaged on many new lines of research and is busy also with perfecting the phonograph and the storage battery. He refused to tell about the new inventions on which he is working. While admitting that there is no limit to the invention of fully automatic machines and predicting that man will work less and less, he said:

"The world does not need more inventions just now, until general intelligence has increased so men can be had to operate what we have".

This apparently contradicts an earlier report that he is working along new lines of research.

"What is your present view of college education?" he was asked.

"Impracticable".

"Can you give a little advice to young men on how to develop creative talent?"

"Young men do not take advice", he replied. "Besides, creative talent apparently cannot be acquired".

Finally, he was asked whether, in his judgment, man has progressed mentally in the last 5000 years.

To the surprise of his interviewers, Mr. Edison replied:

"Yes. The number of men in every nation, per capita, who are honest, humane and highly intelligent, is increasing. This number is a measure of our civilization. The Lord appears to be in no hurry".

Mrs. Josephine Veith spent the week-end in Dikestadt.

Farmers, stock raisers, and all others interested in the Nation's food supply must keep informed as to weather conditions. To supply this need daily and weekly weather and crop services are maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the stories and rumors that are circulated affecting the prices of grain, cotton, and other agricultural products in general many relate to the weather. By maintaining its various services the department supplies dependable statements at frequent intervals whereby the public is kept informed as to actual conditions prevailing.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire 413 Sikes Avenue. 2tpd.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 547.—Mrs. Ruby Jackson.

WANTED—Situation as general housekeeper, age 19 years, experienced. Call Gross Grocery, phone 110. Leave address.

WANTED—An energetic young man of good habits. Preferably married, interesting work. Big money for right man. Wife can help at home. Apply 131 N. Scott St., just north of Ice Cream Factory or phone 678.

Simon Loebe, editor of The Charleston Times, was a Skeston visitor, Monday.

J. E. C. Robinson, founder of the lumber company of that name, died Friday at his home in St. Louis.

Dr. and Mrs. Elry Heatherington of Kansas City are guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. McClure and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Coleman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sturgin and son Jack, have moved to Skeston from Greenville, Mo. Mr. Sturgin is an employee of the State Highway Department.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of the McMullin District postponed the meeting that was to have been held Friday last, until Tuesday afternoon of this week at 2:30 o'clock. The subject will be "Home".

Mrs. C. M. Merritt, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Young, of this city, has returned to her home in Detroit, Mich., by way of St. Louis, where she spent a few days with Mrs. Hughes, formerly Miss Eva Mae Hollister, of this city.

Sam Brady left Sunday for Chicago, where he will attend a road show.

Dr. B. F. Blanton has been confined to his bed for the past several days with a deep cold. He hopes to be able to come to his office Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Frank Heisler came down from Cape Girardeau Monday morning to look after some matters in her household. She reports Mr. Heisler as doing as well as could be expected considering the major operation that he went through and his age. Mr. Heisler will probably not be able to return to Skeston for several weeks. Mrs. Heisler returned to the hospital Tuesday morning to be with him.

Electric cooking is Modern, Efficient, Convenient and Economical.

MISSOURI UTILITIES COMPANY

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and acquaintances that I am now associated with the

## National House Furnishing Co.

119 N. Main St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

where I will be glad to serve you as conscientiously as I have in the past.

## O. J. BROWN

## Announcement

To the citizens of Skeston and vicinity and to our many patrons who have made the past year a prosperous one for us, we want to extend our thanks. We are being transferred to Cape Girardeau and we assure you that the new salesman and collector will appreciate your business to the fullest extent. Wishing you a happy and prosperous 1926.

## CHAS. H. BUTLER

Salesman and Collector

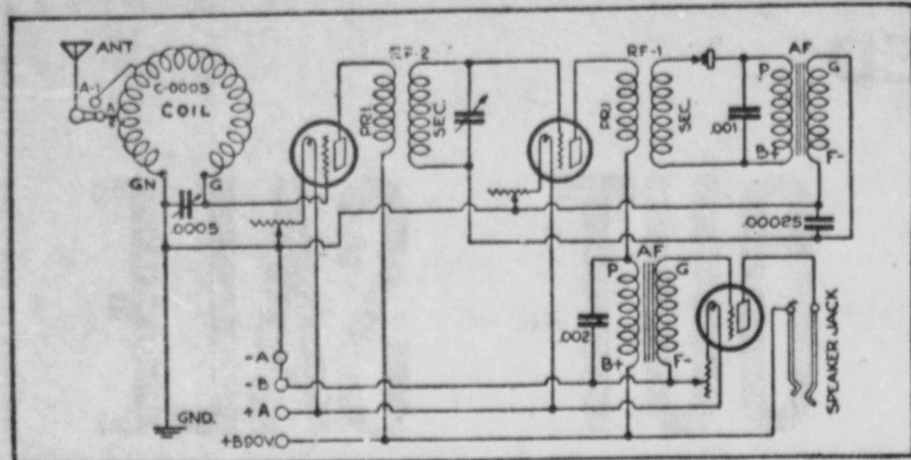
Singer Sewing Machine Co.







# RADIO



Three-Tube Reflex Receiver Using Low-Loss Doughnut Coil Coupler and Tuned Radio Frequency Transformer. Second Tube Is Reflexed So That It Amplifies Current at Both Radio and Audio Frequencies.

By FRANK REICHMANN, B. S., E. M.

The perfection of the low-loss doughnut type of inductance has made possible the increase in efficiency of many circuits. Due to the fact that losses are lower than in any other type of coil available at the present time, substitution of the doughnut coil for the conventional type of variocoupler in the reflex receiver makes a good circuit much better.

Tuning is sharpened and stability improved considerably as the radio frequency resistance of this form of winding is at a minimum and the magnetic field is confined to the inside of the coil winding, eliminating intercoupling and its consequent effects. The coil is stagger-wound to reduce distributed capacity losses to a point seldom reached with other types of inductances.

## Uses Reflex Principle.

Pickup of energy from local stations is practically eliminated in the receiver described in this article, due to the fact that the coil shape is such that energy picked up on one side is neutralized by the energy picked up on the other side. This fact makes it possible to tune in distant stations without the background of local stations interfering.

In this connection it is advisable to keep the leads from the batteries and the set wiring as short as possible to avoid the additional pickup that might offset the good effects of the low-loss doughnut coil, which are truly remarkable when properly utilized.

The receiver here described makes use of the reflex principle which further increases the value of the set for the number of tubes that are used. Although but three tubes are used, the current is passed through five stages,

being amplified twice in the form of radio frequency, rectified by the crystal detector, and then amplified twice in the form of audio frequency, reflexing taking place in the second tube.

The set can be made very compact, with two tuning controls, and equalizing, or out-performing, other receivers using five tubes in a straight circuit. Reception is clear and undistorted, lacking the characteristic regenerative distortion noticed in so many circuits where the tubes are operated near their oscillation point.

## Material Needed.

To build the receiver you will need the following list of material:  
One low-loss doughnut coupler.  
Two reflex radio frequency transformers. (Low-loss doughnut coils, of the transformer type may be used here in the first stage.)

Two .0005 mfd. variable condensers, preferably straightline-frequency type.  
One fixed mica condenser each of the following sizes: .001 mfd., .002 mfd., and .00025 mfd.

Low ratio audio frequency transformers, suitable for reflex.

One fixed or adjustable crystal detector.

Three tube sockets and rheostats for the type of tube to be used. Twenty-five-ohm with the UV 201-A or C 301-A type, is recommended.

One single-circuit telephone jack.  
One 7 by 18-inch panel with a 7 by 17-inch baseboard of 1/2-inch soft wood.

Blinding posts, wire screws, etc.

No grid leak and condenser is required for this type of receiver as a crystal detector is used. Mount the apparatus so that short leads and wiring between the various parts can be made.

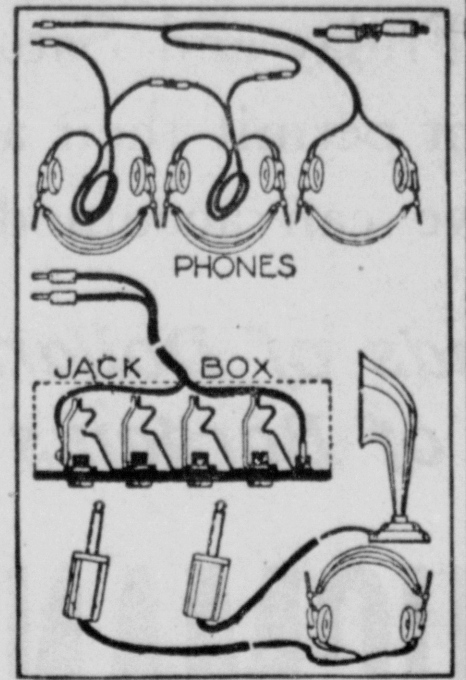
## Use Jack Box for Phone Connection

### One to Four Sets or Loud Speakers May Be Used at Same Time.

A loud speaker is generally used for radio reception, providing there is sufficient volume to warrant its use. On small sets, and even with the more powerful receivers, it is desirable to use headphones while tuning for distant stations. However, extra headphones must be connected in the circuit if more than one person is to enjoy radio in this fashion.

## Old Way Has Drawbacks.

The easiest method to connect more than one set of headphones to a set is by wrapping wire around the ends of cord tips, as shown in the illustration.



Quick and Easy Changes Possible by Use of Jack Box.

tration, so that the current must pass through each set in turn before completing the circuit. This method has its drawbacks, for the connections are seldom securely made and they pull loose at the least tug of the cords. One or more pairs of headphones will be shorted whenever two tips accidentally touch each other, causing loud clicks in the remaining headphones in the circuit.

## Connected in Series.

The Jack Box, designed by Maj. Herbert H. Frost, enables from one to four sets of headphones, or loud speakers, to be used at the same time and quick and easy changes possible. Four simple closed circuit telephone jacks are connected in series and inserted in a small box. When a plug is inserted it opens the circuit and compels the current to flow through the headphones. When the plug is withdrawn the Jack snaps together and allows the current to flow through the circuit as before.

This arrangement is very helpful when tuning with the headphones, allowing the loud speaker to remain in the circuit at the same time. Others in the room may hear as soon as the operator tunes in a station with the headphones loud enough to operate the loud speaker without the need of changing plugs.

## Lead-in Insulator of an Improved Design

Many fans use porcelain tubes as insulators when bringing the lead-in through the window sashes. However, as commonly used they are unsatisfactory, since they allow snow, rain and cold air to enter the house. The

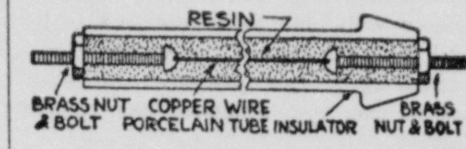


Diagram of a Selective Crystal Detector Circuit.

22 double cotton-covered wire wound on a tube 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Coil "B" is 12 turns of the same size wire wound on top of Coil "A" but insulated from the windings by a layer of paper.

## Effect of Increasing Wave of the Antenna

Two simple principles applied to the average receiving set will enable the operator to keep in tune with all waves from 200 to 600 meters. If a coil of wire is placed in series with the antenna, it has virtually the same effect as increasing the wave of the antenna, thereby making it possible to pick up higher wave lengths. The larger the coil the greater will be the increase in wave length. If a variable condenser is placed in series with the antenna or ground wire, the wave length range of the set is reduced. The smaller the capacity of the condenser the greater will be the cut in wave length. To place a coil in series with the antenna, connect the lead-in wire to one end of the coil and run a wire from the other terminal of the coil to the antenna binding post on the set. A series condenser is connected the same way.

## Enamel Aerial Wire

Enamelled wire has been proven by many tests to be the best for use in building aerials. Bare wire becomes coated with soot, which causes certain electrical losses, and fabric covered wires absorb moisture that also causes losses. The wire used should be of the best grade copper. Stranded wire of the same size as ordinary round wire is theoretically better, but in actual receiving practice it is hard to tell its superiority.

## Mail Stations

The United States air mail service is being regulated through radio stations at principal points in the country.

## CAKES AND COOKIES

### Dark Cake—Loaf

3 eggs, white and yolks beaten separately.  
1 cup butter  
2 cups dark sugar  
1 cup sour milk  
1 ts. soda  
1 lb. cinnamon.  
1 1/2 cups raisins.  
1 lb. English walnuts (or cup black walnuts).

3 cups flour.  
Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks, milk, soda dissolved in a little warm water, flour into which your spices have been sifted and last the nuts and raisins which have been chopped together. Bake in medium oven.

### Filling for Dark Cake

Grind a cup each of dates, figs and raisins adding sugar syrup until consistency to spread, putting a thick layer on top of cake, covering all with a boiled icing.

Boiled Icing—Two cups of sugar and three-fourths cup of water boiled moderately fast until it threads from a spoon. Then pour slowly into the beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly until the consistency to spread on cake. Flavor with one-half teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon.

### Burnt Sugar Cake

2 cups sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1 cup water  
2 eggs  
1 teaspoon vanilla and 1 lemon  
3 heaping teaspoons burnt sugar

### 2 1/2 cups flour.

2 teaspoons baking powders  
Cream butter and sugar, add water, add yolks of eggs beaten, 2 cups flour beaten in a little at a time and under- whip 5 min. Add flavoring and burnt sugar, add beaten egg whites, add 1/2 cup flour and baking powder.  
Burnt sugar—Put half cup of sugar in skillet and burn until most black, add a little hot water and boil until like syrup.

Burnt Sugar Icing—Make as boiled icing, adding 3 teaspoons burnt sugar.

### One Egg Cake

1 cup sugar.  
2 tablespoons butter  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
2 cups flour  
1 cup milk  
1 teaspoon flavoring  
Cream butter and sugar then beat in 1 egg, 2 cups of flour and 4 teaspoons of baking powder, sifted together 3 times added alternately a little at a time with the milk then your flavoring and bake in 2 layers and ice. This cake can be varied by using different frostings or adding chocolate and spices, making a very good.

### Oatmeal Cookies

2 cups oatmeal soaked with  
1 cup water, to which has been added one-half teaspoon soda.  
3/4 cup shortening.  
1 large cup sugar  
2 eggs  
2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 cup nuts  
1 cup raisins

Add spices if you like  
Drop on greased pans and bake in modern oven.

### Molasses Cookies

1 egg  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 cup Crisco  
1 cup molasses  
1 cup sour milk  
2 teaspoons soda  
Pinch of salt  
1 teaspoon allspice  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon cloves  
1/2 teaspoon ginger  
Mix with just enough flour to roll well, cut and bake in moderate oven.

### Crystal Sticks

3 eggs beaten together  
1 cup sugar  
3/4 cup flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder.  
1 cup dates (may use raisins)  
1 cup nuts  
Bake in shallow pans—cut in strips after baking and roll in powdered or granulated sugar.

### Autos Shipped to Mexico

Laredo, Texas, January 7.—Approximately 9000 automobiles of American make were shipped into Mexico through Laredo in 1925, the annual report made by Brennan & Corrigan, customs brokers here, shows. A total of 1366 carloads, each car carrying either six or seven automobiles, were shipped into Mexico, as compared with 737 carloads in 1924.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms. 805 Park Avenue.

## FRISCO ATTORNEY QUILTS ON PENSION

Effective February 1, W. J. Orr, for thirty-five years district attorney in this section for the Frisco Railroad Company, will retire on a pension. This is the announcement that has been sent out from the legal department of the Frisco.

The law firm of Ward, Reeves & Oliver, of Caruthersville, will succeed Mr. Orr as legal representative of the Frisco Railroad Company in this district. This firm is known as one of the strongest legal combinations in the state and is composed of R. L. Ward, Everett Reeves, his brother, James Reeves and Sloan Oliver. Everett Reeves, former member of the Democratic state committee from this district, was western campaign manager for John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for president in 1924, and had charge of the western Democratic campaign headquarters at Chicago.—Howell County Gazette.

WANTED—Situation as maid in home or office girl. Call Gladys Madden, 422 Ruth St., before Thursday or address Crowder, Mo., at a later date.

Have you tried, —  
Golden brown waffles,  
Electrically cooked  
right on your table.

MISSOURI UTILITIES COMPANY

## TOMMY RADIO

By ROBERT SUTLIFFE

I WENT into a barber's shop to have him cut my hair. The barber said "Just come right in, be seated over there." Three other men were seated and the last one winked his eye, "Twill take too long, I'll take a sneak," unto myself said I.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's radio night and day. The barber plugged into a set and a band began to play. All thoughts of going from the place were soon gone from my head. "I thought that that would hold you, boy," the radio barber said.

I took my girl one night with me, we thought we'd have a dance;

We like to wiggle round a bit and twist and hunch and prance.

We waited there, there was no band, I said, "Come, let us go."

But pretty soon the crowd began to dance by radio.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's radio night and day.

You hear a band a thousand miles from where the spellers play.

You hear a man in Canada that talks in Tennessee.

And a fellow out in No Man's Land your neighbor's got to be.

On Sunday morn you stay at home, you needn't miss your psalms.

For through the air comes plain the Word, perhaps some chap sings "Psalms."

You needn't even miss the plate when time comes to chip in.

A lot of folks are sending checks to kill long-distance sin.

Oh, it's radio this and radio that, it's on the land and o'er the lakes.

It climbs the mountains, makes the deep, o'er all the land good cheer it takes.

A million things lost yesterday, today you've come to know.

A rain of radios everywhere, we'll soon have radio snow.

(© Science and Invention.)



## It's Newspaper Advertising That Gets the Crowds

When the people of this community wish to know what is going on in this vicinity they read the Standard. And under the scope of local happenings in which they are vitally interested—what are our merchants offering this week that I can use? The newspaper is the distributing center for both social and business news to which our people turn when they wish information. Hence your advertisement in this paper will carry your business message to people who are anxious to read it. We have cuts and copy to help you prepare your ad.

Phone 137



He—Do you sleep with your window open at night?  
She—No, just my mouth.

## Brunswick Records

A Complete Stock At All Times  
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

TRY OUR SERVICE ONCE

The Lair Co.  
SKESTON, MO.

## "ACHED & ACHED"

Lady Says Her Back "Hurt Night and Day"—Least Noise Upset Her. Better After Taking Cardui.

Winfield, Texas.—"My back hurt night and day," says Mrs. C. L. Eason, of R. F. D. 1, this place. "I ached and ached until I could hardly go. I felt weak and did not feel like doing anything. My work was a great burden to me. I just hated to do up the dishes, even. I was no-account and extremely nervous. My mother had taken Cardui and she thought it would do me good, so she told me to take it. My husband got me a bottle and I began on it. I began to improve at once. It was such a help that I continued it until after the baby's birth. I took eight bottles and I can certainly say that it helped me. It is a fine tonic. It built me up and seemed to strengthen me. I grew less nervous and began to sleep better."

"I can certainly recommend Cardui to expectant mothers, for to me it was a wonderful help. In every way I felt better after taking it and I think it is a splendid medicine."

Cardui is purely vegetable, and contains no harmful drugs. For sale everywhere. NC-162

Take **CARDUI** THE WOMAN'S TONIC

3 handy packs for 5¢



WRIGLEY'S P.K. NEW HANDY PACK

Fits hand ~ pocket and purse

More for your money and the best Peppermint Chewing Sweet for any money

Look for Wrigley's P. K. Handy Pack on your Dealer's Counter

## UNLAWFUL TO KILL SWANS ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES

There are always some people who want to hunt and kill swans, either for meat or for sport, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and they are becoming hopeful because of the nearness of the date when the close season imposed, December 7, 1916, for a 10-year period will have expired. They are bound to be disappointed, however, unless some specific action is taken by the Federal authorities to declare an open season, which is unlikely.

The 10-year close season prohibiting the killing of swans anywhere in the United States was enacted under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of birds migrating between the United States and Canada. The Bureau of Biological Survey, which administers the migratory bird act, says that the Federal law to enforce the treaty prohibits the taking of migratory birds except as permitted by regulations thereunder promulgated by the President; that even though the close season does expire December 7, 1916, it will still be unlawful to kill these birds until the treaty regulations are amended permitting them to be taken during a stated open season. Exception is made, however, when they are to be taken for scientific purposes under permit of the Secretary of Agriculture.

## WOMEN WHO SMOKE GETTING TOBACCO FACED

New York, January 7.—Women, if they continue to smoke, will look like men, Joseph Byrne, managing director of the National Beauty Shop Owners' Convention, said today. The tobacco face is becoming more common among women, he added.

"Features of women who smoke," he said, "grow sharper as the nicotine habit grows upon them. The skin becomes taut and sallow. The lips lose their rosy color. The corner of their mouths show wrinkles. The lower lip shows a tendency to project beyond the upper lip. The eyes acquire a stare and the lids rise and fall more slowly."

Green City.—New school building nearing completion.

Monett.—Work on roads in Ponett Park going forward rapidly.

Open-work wheels that have been invented for tractors soon rid themselves of mud or soil picked up and are said to give excellent traction.

After five years of tests a well-known rubber company soon will begin marketing a puncture-proof inner tube for automobile tires that is made of pure sponge rubber.

DR. B. L. McMULLIN  
Osteopathic Physician  
Phone 562  
Rooms 12 and 14  
Kready Building

## FARM LOANS

St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank

33 Years to Repay. Low Interest. No Commission.

Write  
C. A. Vandivort & Co. Mgrs.  
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

## BUYING AND SELLING Second-Hand Clothes AND FURNITURE

JAKE GOLDSTEIN

At J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard  
TELEPHONE 439

## Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Restores Health, Energy and Rosy Cheeks. 60c

## KEEP UP CORN PRICE FARMERS WARN AMERICA

Chicago, January 8.—America's perplexing corn-surplus problem can be solved by turning the excess corn into sugar, Dr. H. E. Barnard, president of the American Institute of Baking, told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

One of the leading corn products plant in the country, located in the middle-west, now is working day and night to produce enough corn sugar to supply the demand, but is still several months behind its orders from bakers, Dr. Barnard said. New plants will spring up as the demand increases, and within 25 years the corn-surplus problem will be a thing of the past, he predicted.

Dr. Barnard, a nationally known food expert, was food administrator of Indiana under Secretary of the Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Corn sugar, already established in much of the baking industry, is growing in favor among the sugar consumers, Dr. Barnard declared. President Calvin Coolidge pointed the way by making it known that the White House is using a consignment of corn sugar from Iowa.

One baking establishment consumed 30,000,000 pounds of corn sugar in 1922, he declared.

The turning of corn into sugar by a recently discovered process will solve the problem now worrying agriculturalists, economists and politicians, he said.

"This new process will give us a real market for our surplus corn," Dr. Barnard said. "The sugar obtained from the corn, while not quite as sweet as corn sugar, is just as valuable from a nutritive standpoint, and has a better body for baking purposes, and the beauty of the new process is every other by-products of corn may be obtained and still the sugar may be extracted."

"As an instance of what 65,000,000 bushels of corn will make it is possible to obtain the following products: "Corn syrup 1,500,000,000 pounds, 800,000,000 pounds of corn starch, 125,000,000 pounds of sugar, 95,000,000 pounds of corn oil, 450,000 tons of gluten food, and 45,000 tons of corn oil cake."

"The industry can be built right here where the state of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and the mid-west are the center of the corn industry."

"That would enable the factories to get the raw products at the lowest possible delivery prices. Then, for distribution, the sugar would go all over the country, but it would go at the domestic price and not at a price which includes importation from other countries."

"Much of the corn starch is used in the manufacturing plants of the middle-west."

"The gluten feed would go direct to Wisconsin and Minnesota, our dairy products centers. And it would enable the farmer to get corn oil cake, one of the best cattle foods, at a cheaper price."

"This would mean a saving to the farmer in the procuring of feed for his stock and in the price if sugar."

## NEW THERMOMETER WILL REGISTER 1800 DEGREES

Lynn, Mass., January 8.—A thermometer capable of registering a temperature of more than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit has been developed in the Thomson research laboratory of the General Electric Company here, it was announced today.

Instead of glass, which would melt at a much lower temperature, fused quartz was used for the stem and bulb of the new instrument. Mercury, which would boil and explode at such a heat, was eliminated and gallium, one of the rarer metals, was used.

St. Louis—Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and St. Louis Southwestern Railroads consolidate.

Temporary Accommodation.—WANTED TO BORROW: A lady with a small amount of money for sixty days? L-420-T-P.—Ad in a New Orleans paper.

The British Government will pay out annually more than \$15,000,000 to 230,000 widows as pensions, that number being eligible under a new scheme just put into effect.

Masks that cover the head and shoulders have been invented for workers in dusty surroundings, breathing being done through a screened tube fitted with pads.

## MISSOURI DRY LAW CASE TO BE TAKEN TO U. S. COURT

Jefferson City, January 8.—A ruling by the State Supreme Court, sustaining admissibility in a prohibition case of evidence obtained under certain circumstances without a search warrant was appealed today to United States Supreme Court by attorneys for Tom Horton of Chariton County, whose conviction on a charge of possessing whisky was affirmed by the State Supreme Court en banc, December 30, last.

Supreme Court en banc today granted a writ of error on which the appeal will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Horton was indicted on two counts, one of possessing seven gallons of whisky and the other of possessing a still. He was convicted in the lower court on both counts, and fined \$300 and sentenced to six months in jail on each count. Defense counsel contended on appeal that a motion to suppress the evidence should have been sustained by the trial court, on the ground the Sheriff and a Federal prohibition agent made the raid on an invalid search warrant, which was admitted to be invalid by the State.

The Sheriff testified that while the raid was in progress the officers saw Horton's wife breaking several jugs of whisky in an out-house and seized the liquor.

They then searched the house and found a still. The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Judge J. T. White, affirmed the conviction on the possession count, holding that because the offense was committed in the presence of the officers they had a right to arrest Horton. The court reversed the conviction of possession of a still, holding the still was not in plain view of the officers, and they had no right to make a search of the house without a search warrant.

## THE PART PLAYED BY A WAR VESSEL

While Picket was making him immortal charge (or perhaps, while over a hundred thousand men were engaged in the decisive struggle at Gettysburg would be more accurate as to time), and a nation held its breath pending the outcome of the battle, a little Yankee sloop-of-war, mounting 8 or 10 guns, was hammering at the shore defense of a Japanese harbor held by revolting Nipponese who resented the coming of the white man and his trade.

Admiral Perry, in his visit a decade previous to this trouble, had presented to the Mikado and his court, on behalf of his country, many gifts of the outside world. You undoubtedly remember that. You will also recall that Britain, Germany, France and Italy later duplicated the step of America and one or more ports were opened in consequence to the erstwhile hated "hairy barbarians."

Among these presents were modern cannon, and, with the latter, expert instruction in their use. The Japanese of that time as well as today were apt scholars and quick to grasp. Therefore, when a certain element of the Nipponese who had not been changed in their attitude toward the outside world by the god will shown, gifts and homage paid their Emperor, decided to oust the whites, they did not don their ancient armor or grasp their obsolete weapons, but, instead, seized all available cannon, powder, ball, etc., fortified the harbor with Dahlgren cannon and rigged out two ships in the port with cannon and ammunition, rallied sympathizers and defied all comers.

Their position was strong and the odds heavily in their favor. The land batteries were mounted on a high bank, guns trained on the opposite shore into which were driven stakes for range adjustment purposes. Clever, eh? Any ship attempting to pass would have been literally blown out of the water or, should this not happen, would immediately engage the "warships" inside. If the latter failed to sink the invader, boarding parties would conclude the matter. Well laid plans, an abundance of ammunition and guns, thanks to those well-meaning but rather foolish whites, and plenty (and then some) of men, the plucky commander of this plucky ship viewed a rather interesting day in the making.—Wm. A. Bowie in Adventure Magazine.

## TRAGEDY UNITES BROTHERS SEPARATED 34 YEARS

Poplar Bluff, January 7.—Tragedy has reunited a Cape Girardeau man and his brother, separated thirty-four years ago.

The death of J. W. Allen, young Cape Girardeau last Tuesday from injuries sustained on December 26 in an automobile accident, has resulted in J. D. Allen of that city, father of the young man, locating his brother, Breckinridge Allen, whom he last saw in Mayfield, Ky., in 1892.

A large celluloid factory near Cologne is experimenting with wood fibers in place of cotton linters in its manufacture.

## YELLOW FEVER HALTED A REVOLT AGAINST U. S.

John Adams wrote Thomas Jefferson that only the yellow fever in Philadelphia saved the nation from a revolution in 1793, says "Gerard" in "The Philadelphia Inquirer."

"You never felt the terrorism," he said, "excited by Genet in 1793 when 10,000 people in the streets of Philadelphia day after day threatened to drag Washington from his house."

"The coolest and firmest minds, even among the Quakers of Philadelphia, have given their opinion to me that nothing but yellow fever could have saved the United States."

And again the New England ex-president wrote the Virginia ex-president about "10,000 people, perhaps many more, were parading the streets of Philadelphia on the evening of my last day."

Governor Wiffin of Pennsylvania ordered a patrol to preserve peace. "Market Street was as full of men as could stand by one another before my door. Some of my domestics in frenzy determined to sacrifice their lives in my defense."

Philadelphia's greatest riot, and directed against the government of the United States!

Here is another picture of that same riot. Adams wrote his re-established friend of '76.

"I judged it prudent and necessary to order chests of arms from the War Office to be brought through the lanes and back doors, determined to defend my house at the expense of my life."

Adams, the ex-president, was writing in the serenity of his 80 years to the author of the Declaration, who was then about 70.

Philadelphia was the capital when that riot surged through Market Street, ready to rend President Washington and Vice-President Adams. Folks today despair of crime waves but this city has seen none to compare with that of 130 odd years ago.

Only two towns in Turkey—Angora and Balia-Maden—have thus far heralded the appearance of women on a ballroom floor.

## FORD SIGNS CONTRACT FOR NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

Cleveland, Ohio, January 7.—Air mail service between Cleveland and Detroit is to begin February 1, under a contract signed by Henry Ford, Cleveland air mail officials announced today.

This route and one from Detroit to Chicago, to be opened on the same date, will be the first to operate on a contract basis.

The Rye Straw storekeeper offered Frisby Hancock a brand new calendar this morning, but Frisby said he

believed he would try to make out a while longer on his old one, as he hadn't used near all of it up.

Science Note.—Chemistry Professor—"What can you tell me about nitrates?"

Student—"Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates"—Illinois Wesleyan Argus.

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## A MISSOURI PAINTING THAT FANNED OLD WAR HATREDS

Probably no picture that was ever painted—not excepting even the "Mona Lisa", Leonardo's lady with the inscrutable smile—has aroused so much comment and controversy as the painting known as "Order No. 11". This may seem like rather a broad statement when it is considered that Mona Lisa and her mystery have intrigued the speculations of centuries of critics, and that her secret still provokes hazards of curious explanations. But the interest in Da Vinci's picture has been purely aesthetic and psychological. "Order No. 11" was a fierce polemic in paint—a perpetuation in vitriolic colorings and groupings of certain incidents of the Civil War on the border, enacted in Jackson County, Missouri, and its neighboring counties that made up, as one writer of the period picturesquely phrased it, "the sable fringe on the blood-red garments of civil war".

"Order No. 11" was painted by Missouri's greatest artist, George Caleb Bingham. It was the artist's memorial, not entirely without its personal motive, to the ruthlessness which had characterized the warfare between the bordering states of Kansas and Missouri. It kept the passions and prejudices of the men engaged in the struggle inflamed for long years after the war was over. What Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", did for the people of New England, Bingham's famous canvas did for the people of Western Missouri, Kansas, and the states of the South. It became a symbol, like the phrase, "the bloody shirt", that invaded a new generation.

Its influence for years after the war inspired political orators in attack and defense, and once it defeated the aspirations of the man who was responsible for the order in a campaign for the governorship of Ohio. In thousands of homes throughout Missouri and the southern states steel engravings of the painting hung upon the walls through the post-war decades, mutely fanning the embers that smoldered in the ashes of border warfare. And yet, though the painting was a vivid and appealing condemnation of a military proclamation issued by a Federal officer, the artist who painted it was a staunch Union man, devoted to the cause, and one who served it well.

To understand the motif of the picture one must recall something of the relentless spirit that characterized border warfare. For years before the Civil War broke out, murder, quillage and all the methods of terror were called into play between Missourians and Kansans in the slavery extension and "squatter sovereignty" struggle between the two states. During the early years of the war there was little choice to be made between Jennison's "Jayhawkers" and Quantrell's "Guerrillas" in the matter of freebootery, indiscriminate killings and destruction of property. Jennison, nominally attached to the Federal

command, was as ruthless a raider as Quantrell with his bushwhackers.

Bingham, as a captain in Van Horn's reserves in Kansas City, bitterly antagonized the rough-riding methods of Jennison and placed him in the same category as Quantrell. He hated them both, but Jennison, being a Kansan, came in for a larger share of hatred—and Bingham was a good hater.

When Gamble went into power in 1862 as governor of Missouri, Bingham became state treasurer, and from this official point of vantage he kept up his fight on the Kansans. In April, 1863, President Lincoln appointed General Schofield commander of the army of the frontier, with headquarters in St. Louis. Schofield, upon taking command, created the military districts of "the border" and "the frontier", and placed Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., a Kansan, in command of the former, with headquarters in Kansas City.

Ewing was a politician as well as a soldier—adept in both trades. He made a speech in Olathe in which he declared that he was determined "to prevent raids into Kansas, and to exterminate every band of guerrillas now haunting the region", and to that end he promised that he would "keep a thousand men in the saddle daily, and would redden with their blood every bridge path of the border until they would infest it no more". True, he promised also, although in less vigorous language, "to stop all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri". Bingham disliked and distrusted Ewing—and here the leitmotif of Bingham's painting, "Order No. 11", had its germinal.

On August 19, 1863, Quantrell, with his band and massacre its defenseless citizens. Six days later General Ewing, returning from a futile pursuit of Quantrell, issued his "General Order No. 11", from his headquarters in Kansas City. It was one of the most drastic military orders ever issued, considering the extent of territory covered. It was only partly approved by General Schofield, who later modified it. It called for the concentration of all persons, whether rebel or loyal in their sympathies, living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties and certain parts of Vernon County, into the military centers of Independence, Hickman Mills, Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville, Kansas City and Westport. The removal from their residences was to be accomplished within fifteen days. The harvested crops were to be delivered at these stations within that time, or they were to be destroyed in the fields. The loyal reconcentrated, upon proving their loyalty, were to be given certificates which would permit them to remain within the limits of the military stations—all others were to be driven out of the district.

The execution of this order sent a wave of wailing and lamentation over the district. Before Schofield modified the order it was executed with harshness and with typical border brutalities. It was a heyday for the

predatory bands from across the border. There were many needless killings, and the torch was often applied to fields and homes. For years after the war the district was a desolate wilderness.

Against the issuance of this order Bingham vehemently protested. It is said that he came from Jefferson City to Ewing's headquarters in Kansas City in a fine fervor of indignation, and when his protests were unheeded he made a vow that "he would make the author of that order infamous to posterity with his pen and his brush"—two instruments of publicity that he was able to wield deftly.

At the close of his term of office in Jefferson City in 1865 Bingham moved to Independence, Mo., and there, in a little log studio in the south part of the town, he began painting "Order No. 11". It was not completed in 1868. In 1877 Ewing was a candidate for governor of Ohio. Bingham took his painting to Ohio and exhibited it to the voters. He made speeches against Ewing and wrote numerous articles for the newspapers, recalling the terrors that had accompanied the execution of the hated proclamation. Ewing was defeated. Bingham had kept his vow. In the center of the painting he had placed the portrait of Ewing, the figure on horseback, facing the looted mansion.

Over in that socially forgotten part of Kansas City known to the pioneers as "Old Town" and to the moderns as "The North End", two venerable buildings whose historic associations are linked with this famous Bingham painting still stand. At the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets is the building once known as the Pacific hotel, now, with certain renovations, given over to mercantile establishments. During Civil War days and up into the 80s it was one of the most pretentious and widely known hotels between the Missouri River and the Rio Grande. For a time, during the Civil War, it served as the headquarters of General Ewing, who issued Order No. 11, and the tradition is that the order was written in a certain room on the second floor of the hotel, after a heated conference and over the vehement protests of many of Ewing's advisers.

Two blocks away, on the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, is a three-story brick structure, still keeping up a brave front beneath palimpsests of paint which date their original layers back half a century. On the top floor of this building Bingham had his studio for many years, removing there from Independence in 1869. It was there that the artist's brush limned the trouble-stirring figures of his noted painting in at least one copy of his original work, and there also he probably finished one of the two copies claimed as originals which had been begun in the old log studio in Independence. For there are two "originals" of the painting, each with a fair claim to precedence, curious as the statement may seem.

It is likely that no artist who ever lived worked under such severe han-



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dicaps of environmental, material and temperamental adjustments as did George Caleb Bingham. He wrought in troublous times, amid the passions of war and the confusions of reconstruction, into which the natural prejudices, sentimentalisms and irascibilities of a highly strung temperament became actively interfused. Bingham was a lone avatar of the artistic spirit in a rude frontier region little given to objects of art and far removed from the center of material art supplies. This sturdy pioneer of Missouri art often had to use some queer makeshifts to find a material medium for the expression of his conceptions. Some of his pictures were painted on fragments of cardboard glued together, some on plain boards smoothed by his own hand, some on linen cloths laid over a board's backing. It was this habit of taking what material was handiest as a "canvas" that brought the two originals of "Order No. 11" into existence.

Bingham designed his painting to cover a canvas six feet and a half in length by four and a half in height. No canvas of that size being found available, he made a surface of walnut boards, over which he pasted pieces of canvas. He worked on the picture at intervals extending over three years, but before it was completed he found that the green boards had shrunk and that cracks were beginning to appear in his composition. Midway in the work, Bingham temporarily abandoned this first attempt and started the painting over again, this time using for a canvas two linen tablecloths spliced together. It is not unlikely that he worked on both pictures alternately at odd times, as it was his habit to have as many as half a dozen paintings in hand at the same time. At any rate, the tablecloth painting is said to have been the first completed, and it is from this copy that the Sartan engravings so familiar in Missouri households were taken. The finishing touches to the "walnut boards copy", first begun, were put on soon after, and, it is believed, in the old building at Third and Main streets where Bingham set up his studio in 1869. Here also he painted a replica of "Order No. 11", considerably reduced in size, but said to be equal in execution to the work in the two "originals".

The "walnut boards" painting is owned by Mrs. Joseph W. Mercer, and hangs in her home in Independence, Mo. The painting on the tablecloth passed into the possession of Col. R. B. Price and Maj. James S. Rollins of Columbia, Mo., Bingham's most intimate lifelong friends. It now is owned by Frank B. Rollins, a grandson of Major Rollins, and hangs in the front hall of his home in Columbia. The replica, or third copy, of "Order No. 11" was inherited by Roland Thomas of Kansas City and by him exchanged for another Bingham canvas owned by his brother, Robert Thomas, of Chicago, in whose possession it is now. As in the case of "Order No. 11", Bingham made several copies of many of his canvases and the question of originality has given rise to much controversy.

Though a resident of Missouri nearly all of his life, Bingham was not a Missourian born. His native

state was Virginia, where, in Augusta County, he was born on a large plantation on South River, March 20, 1811. His father, Henry Vest Bingham, was of Scotch parentage; his mother, Mary Amend, of German ancestry. In 1819, when Bingham was 8 years old, the family came to Missouri and settled in the old town of Franklin, in Howard County. The artistic streak was in Bingham from his earliest years—he was dabbling with pencil and improvised paints when 12 years old. For points in his earliest ventures he used axle grease, vegetable dyes, brick dust—anything in the way of color or mixing medium that came to his hands. His early art training was desultory—mostly such hints and instruction as he could derive from copying the work of others and from traveling artists.

Bingham had a natural bent for portrait painting and painted hundreds of portraits. It was said at one time that "almost every Missouri home of consequence had its Bingham portraits, the family carriage, the family jewelry and the family burying ground". In 1837 Bingham went to Philadelphia to study in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Three years later he was in Washington, where he painted portraits of John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Van Buren and other statesmen some of them from sittings, some from photographs. In 1844 he returned to Saline County, Missouri, where he began the series of genre paintings of Missouri life that earned for him the title of "the Missouri Artist". Among these paintings were "The Jolly Flatboatmen", "Raftsmen Playing Cards", "The Stump Orator", "The County Election", "Canvassing for a Vote" and "The Verdict of the People". Before the outbreak of the Civil War Bingham made two trips to Europe and studied for a time in Dusseldorf, Germany. In 1860 he returned to Missouri. He died in Kansas City in 1879.

Bingham was a prolific worker. Hundreds of his canvases have been traced into the hands of present owners, scattered throughout various states, from New York to the Pacific Coast. Several originals are owned by Kansas Citizens. The Kansas City public library has several fine examples of his portraits, notably those of Mr. and Mrs. Benoist Troost and one of Bingham himself. These hang on the walls of the index room, south of the reference room.

### FLAMES SHOOT OUT OF COLD WATER POOL

Seattle, December 23.—Flames which shoot high in the air from a pool of cold salty water, in Green river canyon, 36 miles southeast of Seattle, are attracting much attention.

Water in the pool, which is about six feet in diameter, sometimes sinks almost out of sight. Then it rises, troubled with the gas passing thru it. If a lighted match is thrown in while it is turbulent, fire rises.

At times the eruptions are particularly violent, throwing out rocks and sending flames 100 feet high. At rare intervals the geyser fails to work at all. These variations have not been explained.

A short distance from the geyser, flames play for two weeks at a time over water which bubbles up between rocks in a stream. Although the water in the geyser pool is salty, and contains many minerals, it is within ten feet of a perfectly fresh brook. Sulphur and fresh water springs are found near by.

This phenomenon is near the bank of Green river, from which Tacoma gets its water supply. Although rumors of "water that burns" had been spread by Indians and hunters, the place was inaccessible until a road was built in last year.

The only satisfactory way to determine the number of skins of furbearing animals taken annually in this country is to obtain a count before the pelts enter the trade, but this can be done, says the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, only by requiring the trappers to turn in an annual report of the number of each species taken. Several States already have such a provision in their fur laws, but not until every State has adopted some system of recording the annual catch will it be possible to

estimate the number of fur bearers taken annually. The license-report system, which is used in Minnesota, would provide not only a basis for an estimate of the total number and value of furs taken annually but would be also the best-known means for the registration and identification of trappers, for the renewal of licenses from year to year would depend on the filing of satisfactory returns on the previous season's catch.

I approach with reluctance the last burning question. Is woman's place in the home? It certainly is, but the difficulty lies in deciding whose home she wants to be in. Personally, whenever I see one that appeals to me, someone has beaten me to it.—Elsie Janis.

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